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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

NRA and A. F. of L. Disagree

Britain Threatens Arms Raise

Hoover Rebukes on Lynching

Europe Is Stirred Over Gold

German Church Cabinet Quits

Did Richard III Slay Princes?

WASHINGTON sees a widening gulf between the National Recovery Administration and the American Federation of Labor. The A. F. of L. claims a mandate on behalf of all labor, but the Administration is troubled by doubts as to whether the labor organizations are most interested in the welfare of labor or in perpetuation of their own machinery and personnel. The A. F. of L. demands representation on code authorities; Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, NRA head, says he doesn't know whether labor wants representation or not. The implication is that the Federation stands for the aristocracy of labor, the skilled union workers. The Administration demands a broader basis—It feels it must consider American labor as a whole.

* * *

¶ Britain uses powerful means to stop the procrastination on disarmament. Lord Londonderry in the House of Lords and Stanley Baldwin in the Commons announce that unless nations with larger air forces cut them down, Britain will build up its own. Britain has shown its disarming intention by allowing its air force to lag for 10 years. It begins teaching civilians to use gas masks. Unless its warning is heeded, something is sure to follow—A race in arms expansion will start in earnest.

* * *

¶ California hears widespread condemnation of the San Jose lynching and Governor Rolph's approval of the mob's work. Leading Californians denounce the act, including former President Herbert Hoover. Governor Rolph strikes back at Mr. Hoover by saying he sent out men and bombs to attack the bonus marchers at Washington. To this the former President replies that no shot was fired at Washington and that the California issue cannot be clouded by such accusations. He says Governor Rolph has advocated lynch law—"And this is a subversion of the very spirit of organized society."

* * *

¶ Europe's gold beehive is kept buzzing by events. London does not wholly agree with American Ambassador Bingham's Thanksgiving speech in which he compares the Roosevelt monetary policy with Britain's going off the gold standard in 1931, but it does admit America has the right to benefit, as England has done, by reflation. London believes that even with a flight £17,000,000 in gold from Paris in a week, France is still strong enough to hold to the gold standard if it wishes. But French statesmen are troubled. The franc is shaking—And a shaking Cabinet wonders how it can kindle confidence.

* * *

¶ Washington's new civil works program is branded by Alfred E. Smith as an alibi for alleged failure of the Public Works Administration. To this newest assault by the former New York Governor, Secretary Harold L. Ickes replies that "it is impossible to satisfy any man who is nourishing a grudge as the result of disappointed ambitions." Undoubtedly there are at least 2,000,000 men who will not agree with Mr. Smith—They are men in 44 states who have been turned into wage earners during the past two weeks.

* * *

¶ Germany sees a further apparent victory for the 3000 pastors of the Evangelical Church and their followers who oppose tampering with the Testaments. The entire ecclesiastical cabinet of Reichsbishop Ludwig Müller resigns after Government conferences and the consecration ceremony of the Reichsbishop is indefinitely postponed. Herr Müller is the close friend and aid of Chancellor Hitler—But the Chancellor appears reluctant to use the iron hand where spiritual convictions are at stake.

* * *

¶ Cuba sees the dawn of reason upon its troubled horizon. Observers feel that with bankruptcy facing the country, the reign of common sense is now to replace its passions. The treasury is nearly empty, the sugar cane is ready to cut, the tourist season is at hand. Government representatives meet with representatives of the various political factions. They plan to replace President Grau San Martin with a man chosen by all—They seek the stability that can win the needed recognition by the United States.

* * *

¶ London's Society of Antiquaries hears Richard III formally charged with slaying the two little Princes in the Tower 450 years ago. Prof. William Wright, after examining the remains in Westminster Abbey, declares fractured facial bones register the crime. The boys being between 10 and 12, Professor Wright brands Richard as slayer: they had perished before Henry VII, sometimes accused, came from France to defeat Richard in 1485. Countless persons everywhere will stir at this news—Who, in school days, has not wept with the ill-fated Princes in grim old Tower of London?

British Gold Beehive Stirred By U. S. Envoy's Dollar Defense

Comparison to Devaluation of Pound Challenged by Banking Group

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 1—The American Ambassador, Judge Robert W. Bingham, has set the British gold beehive buzzing loudly today with his Thanksgiving Day speech here defending the Roosevelt dollar reflation policy.

British "sound money" opinion challenges the Ambassador's contention that the Roosevelt policy is comparable to Britain's 1931 action in going off the gold standard. On the other hand, it is finding difficulty in explaining why the United States should not benefit from currency reflation, just as Britain has done continuously during the two years which have now elapsed since devaluation of the pound occurred.

The Financial News, one of the leading London daily newspapers representing orthodox banking views, indicates this today in admitting that the United States has begun to share in trade recovery, though the paper remains emphatic in dissociating this happy event from what it denounces as "President Roosevelt's monetary antics."

The opposite viewpoint is expressed by Sir Basil Blackett, lately financial member of the Government of India and one of the directors of the Bank of England, whose statement cabled fror Singapore receives prominence here. It declares for international coöperation as opposed to competitive depreciation in currencies.

The flight of gold from Paris amounting as it has done to £17,000,000 in the past week, is also much commented upon, although in this case the best-informed London view appears to be that the Bank of France's position is intrinsically so strong that French people can still exercise an entirely free choice

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A Frank Diplomat

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Associated Press—Blank and Stalter.

Robert W. Bingham

American Ambassador to Great Britain.

Britain Warns World It Must Cut Air Forces

Otherwise England Must Build Up to Strongest, Leaders Say

Is Declared Lagging

Lord Londonderry and Baldwin Voice View—Spur Seen to Disarmament Talks

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 1—Britain is to rearm in the air unless other countries with bigger air forces agree to come down to the British level.

The European diplomatic pond is considerably rippled by notice to this effect given both by the Marquess of Londonderry in the House of Lords and Mr. Stanley Baldwin, in the House of Commons, Wednesday. It is emphasized here, however, that the decision means no immediate rearmament. But, in the words of Mr. Baldwin, "It is perfectly clear there must be agreement before too long." If not, Britain's air force, which at present stands fourth on the list of the world's air forces, will be brought up to equality with the strongest country—that is, France.

For the past 10 years, Britain has consistently lagged behind even its own authorized program. At the end of the World War, Britain had the strongest air force in the world. When peace was signed the air force was disbanded so fast that, in 1923 Mr. Baldwin, who was then Premier announced in the House of Commons that the defense force was to be "brought up" to 52 squadrons "with as little delay as possible."

Acted to Aid Disarmament

Today, the total home defense force still consists of only 42 squadrons, successive governments having deliberately refrained from building the air force up again during disarmament negotiations.

Lord Londonderry at the beginning of the year, in announcing the decision to hold the program, "in suspense," for yet another 12 months, said it was because of the Government's "whole-hearted desire to promote disarmament." Today, with dis-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

'Balance of Power' in Cuban Governments

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

The Island's Military Leaders Often Decide the Course of State

Col. Fulgencio Batista (Center) Chief of the Army Staff, and His Aides Are Kept Busy Quelling Plots and Counterplots as People Seek Way to Reforms.

Germany Awaits Conciliatory Plan In Church Crisis

Dissenting Pastors Stand Firm in Opposition to Present System

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Dec. 1—The German Evangelical Church situation becomes more involved and uncertain following announcement that the "spiritual ministry" of the church has resigned.

The ministry consists of church officers directly responsible for the spiritual affairs of the church. The resignations were accepted by Reichsbishop Ludwig Müller, but the latter simultaneously requested the members to continue office until new measures are determined.

This announcement from the Evangelical Church press agency yesterday also officially denied the resignation of Bishop Joachim Hossenfelder from his office as "Kirchen Minister," though not as bishop, despite the fact that less than 24 hours earlier such announcement was made by the official governmental agency [Wolff].

The next steps which will be taken in this uncertain situation in which the opposition of dissenting pastors remains unabated is not clear. A conciliatory move is awaited.

Well Ventilated in Press

The whole ecclesiastical situation recently has been well ventilated in the German press. However, the unrest which disclosures revealed among various sections of the population, especially together with the growing strength of opponents of the "German Christians" may lead to classification of the schism as an "internal church affair." The German people would then be dependent upon other sources than the press for news of developments.

Meanwhile Bavarian political police report they have been compelled to arrest a number of Roman Catholic priests in Bavaria because "they have been spreading unbelievable terrorist reports about alleged incidents in the Dachau concentration camp which are creating unrest among the population."

Salute or Be Dismissed

That refusal to give "German greeting" or the Hitler salute is legal grounds for instant dismissal from employment appears to be established by result of an appeal case at Cologne recently.

A young worker at a big industrial plant who was dismissed for this refusal appealed to a local court where the judge upheld the employer's contention that whoever stands consciously outside the "community of the nation" cannot claim the right to be fed by it. The judge further advised the complainant to withdraw his appeal, otherwise he would have to pay the costs also. This the worker did.

Ten Communists were sentenced to capital punishment by the Dessau Criminal Court for the murder of one National Socialist on Feb. 24 last. Sentence has already been executed in the case of six of them, it is reported.

Cuba Making Valiant Effort To Erect Stable Government

Lean Treasury and Approach of Tourist Season Combine With Need of United States Recognition in Turning Islanders From Chaos

Weekly Latin-American Article

By George Howland Cox

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Cuba's political problem is nearing a solution. The dawn of reason is spreading along the Cuban horizon. A troubled, harassed people, going from one extreme to the other since the downfall of former President Machado, has come to the sober realization that bankruptcy is directly ahead. For this reason, if for no other, common sense is submerging anarchy.

Among direct causes in turning the people to thinking along constructive rather than destructive lines the most important are, a virtually empty treasury, a cane cutting season almost at hand, a tourist season generally highly profitable, and the necessity for American recognition of a stable government.

The Cuban treasury, when former President Machado unceremoniously hopped off by airplane to a British possession, had a little more than $6,000,000 to defray governmental expenses, including pay for the army. This sum is nearly gone. There is no immediate way for raising more money. The army will not be paid and cannot be counted upon for support. Government employees will not be paid, either, and cannot be expected to remain enthusiastically loyal.

Sugar Season at Hand

The cane cutting season is less than a month away. Cuba is essentially a one-crop nation. Sugar cane is its principal source of revenue. Cane left standing in the fields over one season loses its full sugar-producing quality and, consequently, must be sold in greater quantity to return the income that one season generally provides. The income from sugar generates power to move the wheels of Cuba's remaining industries.

The tourist season, when thousands of Americans gather each year in Havana, is scheduled for about Dec. 25. Should Havana be deprived of the trade that tourists provide, hotel and shopkeepers would be without the money which in years past has carried them through the dull summer months.

The necessity for America's recognition of a stable Cuban government entails the credit which the United States might extend for legitimate governmental expenses, and the probable readjustment of duties levied on Cuban sugar entering American ports.

Factions Consider Coalition

Granting that the above four reasons or that any one of them could cause the serious-thinking Cuban citizen to consider carefully whether politics is more important than trade, two particularly indicative things have recently occurred.

In New York Cuban exiled political leaders have asserted their intention of helping to establish order through affiliates at home without recourse to further violence. That does not mean much on the surface. Yet, underneath the bare announcement lies the all-important fact that political ambitions and forcible objections to the present Cuban Government will give way to a program benefiting the whole island rather than a small group of oppositionists. New York was a hothouse for anti-Machado plots during the days when the former President ran every one off the island who opposed him.

In Havana, various political factions have met, including government representatives, to discuss the selection of a man in place of the

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

German Refugees Assured of Relief From New Agency

Special from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA—Ready support for assistance to German refugees under the plan devised by the League of Nations, is reported by Mr. James G. McDonald, High Commissioner, after visiting principal European countries concerned.

Tasks confronting this organization include the formulation of means to carry out relief through helping refugees obtain employment or temporary financial aid. Statutes will be drawn constituting an autonomous agency with no official link to the League.

This means of getting at a pressing international problem when action was made impossible through the League as such by opposition of certain members, is regarded by observers here as a proof of League utility and flexibility.

Mr. McDonald, an American named to his post by the League Council, will be assisted by representatives on the governing body from the United States, France, Great Britain, Switzerland and other interested countries.

Finances of the relief work will be drawn from voluntary contributions.

Effect of Movies On Boys and Girls Subject of Study

Teachers of English Tell of Recent Research at Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Dec. 1—How educators have turned neighborhood movie theaters into laboratories to learn the motion picture habits of boys and girls was revealed today at the twenty-third annual meeting of the National Council of Teachers of English. It was declared that nationwide tests conducted during the last year indicate that the rising generation of theatergoers will eventually elevate the standards of the entire film industry.

Results of photoplay appreciation experiments were presented by Mr. William Lewin of Weequahic High School, Newark, N. J. He declared that "pupils under guidance show 85 per cent superiority in reporting examples of films that have influenced their behavior, the chief influence being in the direction of higher ideals."

He added that "if our millions of high school students can be taught standards for judging motion pictures, it is likely that a movement to make boys and girls intelligently critical of current photoplays would succeed in raising the level of taste among motion-picturegoers."

Sixty-eight groups of pupils were included in the experiment. These were distributed in California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Jersey New York Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, and Washington, D. C. In all 36 teachers, 1851 pupils, 31 schools and 28 cities were considered statistically. Coöperating theaters number 57, and free admissions totaled approximately 14,000

Mr. Lewin's report created such a profound impression that it was discussed wherever groups of the 1000 educators gathered. It was recommended at the general session today:

1. That units of instruction be introduced into the nation's schools with a view to improving, by mass education, popular standards of taste and judgment in relation to motion pictures;

2. That a committee of English teachers regularly preview selected current photoplays, with a view to suggesting which productions are worthy of consideration in the classroom;

3. That courses in methods of teaching photoplay appreciation be included in the curricula of schools of education;

4. That further experimentation be arranged, with a view to formulating children's criterions, in harmony with those of English teachers, for evaluating photoplays.

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Things Present

What has become of the new-fashioned reformer who howled for repeal so that we could have temperance? Read the editorial "The Vanishing Crusade."

Get ready to enjoy Yorkshire tea cakes, Whitby gingerbread, and some other North Country delicacies. Directions on the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page

Much has been said in favor of mushrooming. Now comes a word for toadstooling. Home Forum page.

A collection of the best cartoons of the week appears on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Saturday brings the Book Reviews and Literary News page, Progress in Education page, Interior Decoration and Antiques page, and the weekly World News Map.

Tavern's Defeat In Massachusetts Senate Indicated

Boston Police Stand at Doors of Night Clubs in New Crusade

Final defeat in the Senate is foreshadowed for the liquor tavern when it comes before that branch today.

Shortly before the Senate debate members were predicting defeat of the tavern by as high as a 10-vote margin or a vote of 24 to 14. Likewise foreshadowed is the possibility of a state-wide referendum at the November primaries on the tavern, in the event the tavern is defeated. The provision for the tavern would be offered in the form of an amendment today.

No matter what the Senate does to the liquor bill the House cannot change the decision. It can only vote to concur or not to concur, in which latter event a conference committee would be appointed to iron out the difference between the two branches.

Unless the liquor law is enacted by Tuesday, Massachusetts will remain as dry as it is at present, and there are varying beliefs about how dry that is. No man can sell liquor legally without a license and these licenses cannot be distributed until the Legislature takes action.

For the sake of having the flow of liquor well under way by Tuesday, the House Ways and Means Committee this afternoon favorably reported the bill authorizing the manufacture and preparation of alcoholic beverages in anticipation of legislation authorizing the retail sale of these beverages.

Temporary Licenses

Representative Albert F. Bigelow, speaking for the committee, said this bill would permit the temporary issuance of licenses to wholesalers, importers and transporters and probably would be in effect for only four or five days, when it would be incorporated into the provisions of the general hard liquor control legislation now pending.

No change was made by the Ways and Means Committee of that provision permitting the sales of hard liquor in packages by drug stores. However, certain committee members indicated that certain amendments to this section will be offered on the floor of the Senate this afternoon.

In the meantime Police Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman is listening to a serenade from the State House with one refrain: "Oh, dry those speakeasies." Under successive blasts from the State House, Commissioner Hultman has had his police force out on a series of intensive raids of the various speakeasies and more festive nightclubs.

Last night, having been baffled by proprietors who suspended operations only until the police were gone, the police commissioner stationed his men inside chartered clubs believing to be selling liquor and outside nearly every speakeasy that does not have a victualler's license.

Police Stationed at Clubs

Men stationed inside the clubs were there under a law which permits police inspection, but whether the proprietors will submit to such a liberal interpretation of these provisions without litigation is very doubtful.

Some speakeasy proprietors closed up entirely as the result of constant police badgering, others found their trade evaporate as fast as the customers sighted the blue-coated officers.

Among the clubs where police were posted were the following: the Mayfair on Broadway, the Club Madrid on Arlington Street, the Lancaster Club at Newbury Street, the Vanity Fair at Newbury Street and many others.

Japanese Bedeck Homes and Stores For Ancient Fêtes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Dec. 1—Although the Japanese consider their homeland beset with perils on all sides and faced with international isolation because of the Imperial Government's action in withdrawing from the League of Nations, preparations for the scores of year-end festivals which have been observed in Nippon for a thousand years went forward as usual in all parts of the nation today.

December is the busiest month of the year in Japan with a long list of social and religious functions to be performed to wind up the year and prepare for the new one.

Shopkeepers guilds in all sections of Tokyo—the retail merchants are organized in every area of the city—today began erecting special decorations in streets and in the interior of their buildings to attract patronage to their establishments.

Elaborate archways were built over many of the narrower shopping lanes in the suburbs and strung with colored lights. Every shop displayed huge assortments of battledores and shuttlecocks—for this game is part of the year-end celebrations—but the military atmosphere in decorations, which was notable last December, was entirely absent.

The year-end spirit extended even to the Chiyoda castle, the great moat-encircled palace which is the residence of Emperor Hirohito and his family in Tokyo, and plans for the year-end "cleansing" of the establishment which will take place Sunday, were announced by the Imperial Household Department to have been completed.

Canadian Officials' Scope Is Limited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The belief that Canada's relations with other Dominions of the Empire and foreign countries mean more than trade was expressed by Mr. Vincent Massey, former Canadian minister to Washington, in a recent address at the Canadian Club here. Trade can best be promoted by someone who is not limited to trade alone, but represents his government in the fullest possible sense.

Although the Dominions exchange trade commissioners, Mr. Massey continued, their scope is limited. Representatives from Canada are sent to the United States, France and Japan in the interests of intimate and friendly relations. This same direct, continuous personal relation should be carried out in the other Dominions by an interchange of diplomatic envoys. The appointment of a High Commissioner to Great Britain he considered a step in the right direction.

The maintenance of peace is the great aim of the British Commonwealth, he continued. Canada's position in this matter is particularly advantageous, on account of its isolation from danger from a foreign aggressor.

Murals Urged For Federal Buildings To Encourage Art and Cheer the Public

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 — The Federal Government has agreed to lend a helping hand in the encouragement of the fine arts held by authorities to be particularly valuable in times of stress.

Mr. L. W. Robert Jr., Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, announced the appointment of a special committee to look into opportunities for this type of work in the embellishment of federal buildings with murals, sculpture and craftsmanship, in similar work on state and municipal buildings financed by the Federal Government, and in other directions where the opportunity develops.

"We consider it a great pleasure and privilege to encourage this movement and hope it will promote the appreciation of art in our country," Mr. Robert said. "It will be the purpose of the committee to find merit wherever it exists and the search will not be dominated by any particular school or group. We hope that private enterprise will follow our lead and realize that the encouragement of art is a vital factor in our civilization and culture and should be continuously supported in depressed as well as in boom periods."

The committee, composed of Mr. Frederic A. Delano, chairman of the National Planning Board; Mr. Charles F. Moore, chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts; Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, Civil Works Administrator; Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; Mr. Henry T. Hunt, counsel for the Public Works Administration, and Mr. Edward Bruce, temporary secretary, will hold its first meeting on Dec. 8. A number of directors of museums of art and others interested and qualified to ascertain the ways of carrying the program forward have been invited to attend.

The plan of the Treasury Department in encouraging the fine arts has the support of other branches of the government and their cooperation has been secured, Mr. Robert said.

TVA Plans to Use CCC On Muscle Shoals Job

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLORENCE, Ala. - Improvement and beautification of government property at Muscle Shoals will be the duty of 1000 members of the Civilian Conservation Corps recently located here, according to Mr. Sam F. Brewster, assistant to Mr. Earl S. Draper, regional planning and housing expert of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Mr. Brewster will be in charge of the work which will include a park on the bank of the river at Nitrate Plant No. 2, to be used for recreational purposes by residents and tourists; ornamental nursery with plants to be used in landscaping various government properties; landscaping the village at Nitrate Plant No. 1, and beautification of other plants and villages on the reservation, as well as establishing a game sanctuary.

Two hundred of the men who will be transferred here from the Northwest for the winter will be housed at plant No. 2 and the other 800 in barracks to be constructed. "The fact that these camps are being brought south will not mean that local unemployed will not have a chance at the civilian conservation camps," Mr. Brewster said. "The opportunity is as good as ever for enrolliment."

Annul Prohibition On Chilean Wheat Exports

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 1 (By U. P.)—The Chamber of Deputies passed a bill today annulling the prohibition on the export of Chilean wheat, which has existed since last May.

The bill now goes to the Senate.

Administration Has New Lines To Aid Jobless

Millions of Tons of Coal Bought Under NRA Code Price

Oklahoma Fills Quota

All but Four States Report Showing 2,000,000 Men Given New Jobs

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 — The Government's work of taking care of the unemployed advanced today along other lines with the announcements: first that the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation will buy approximately 9,803,000 tons of anthracite and bituminous coal for the needy at 10 per cent less than the NRA code price; and second that the railroads of the country have agreed to make a substantial reduction in freight rates on all merchandise carried to feed and clothe the unemployed.

On the desk of Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, the Civil Works Administrator, lay evidence of the first successful week of operation of civil works—showing that 1,183,267 persons in 44 states were put to work. The fact that four states, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Mexico and North Dakota, had not reported when the total was compiled led Mr. Hopkins to estimate that at least 1,250,000 were given jobs last week and that at least 2,000,000 would be at work by tomorrow.

Buys Coal Cheaper

About 8,000,000 tons of bituminous coal and 2,000,000 tons of anthracite will be distributed to the unemployed this winter. Anthracite operators who are members of the Anthracite Institute have agreed to give the Government coal at a reduction of 70 cents per ton, while bituminous operators through their code authorities have agreed to a reduction of 10 per cent from the NRA code price.

"I think this plan, which has been made possible by the sympathetic coöperation of the several branches of the coal mining and distributing industry is a splendid example of working together to minimize the hardships of the unemployed," Mr. Hopkins declared.

The saving to the Government from the railroad's agreement to carry surplus products to the unemployed at reduced rates might run as high as $5,000,000, Mr. Hopkins estimated.

Eastern rail lines have agreed to a reduction of 25 per cent on all merchandise except coal and coke on which there will be a 20 per cent cut. Rates on western and southeastern railroads are already subject to reductions from 35 to 40 per cent under the federal land grant and bond-aid laws.

Small Increase Shown

The only disagreeable note in the picture today was a figure showing that the number of families on relief rolls increased 2 per cent in October over September. This is the first increase in the number of families receiving relief to be recorded since the new Federal Relief Act was passed last spring.

Mr. Hopkins attributed the small increase to the coming of winter weather and the termination of the cotton-picking season in the South.

Reports have not yet been received from six states, but it is expected that the missing figures will bring the October relief total to approximately 3,000,000 families. Between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000 of these families will be taken care of by the Civil Works program when it gets into full swing, Mr. Hopkins estimates.

New York, Oklahoma and Texas led in transferring men from relief to Civil Works last week, according to the first reports to reach headquarters. Oklahoma is the first state completely to consume the job quota assigned to it. Inasmuch as a large percentage of the unemployed in that State were already engaged in work relief, it was a comparatively simple matter to transfer them to Civil Works. Men put to work ranged from 700 in Wyoming to 163,083 in New York State.

"It Will Survive"

"If putting 4,000,000 men to work means going into the grapefruit business, I'm delighted to be in it," was the retort of the Civil Works Administrator made today to former Gov. Alfred E. Smith's description of the Administration as a grapefruit—"halfway between a lemon and an orange."

To Governor Smith's charge that the Public Works Administration is a "crazy, topheavy structure, choked with red tape and bureaucracy," Mr. Ickes replied that the "Public Works Administration has functioned efficiently to date in spite of Mr. Smith and it will survive this latest outburst.

"The Civil Works Administration," he added, "was a logical development of the public works program. Its conception denotes real statesmanship. It was designed to, and in fact, is taking up a slack in employment that in the nature of things the public works administration could not hope to reach."

Mr. Ickes declared that Mr. Smith is "apparently under the illusion that the joining of sarcastic phrases and the hurling of epithets will be misunderstood by soberminded citizens for sound reasoning based upon a careful study of the facts."

Mr. Smith had charged that the Administration would not acknowledge the failure of the public works program but was trying to cover it

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President's Next Currency Move Closely Guarded

Roosevelt Makes Joshing Jab at Critics at the Thanksgiving Party

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., Dec. 1 (AP)—President Roosevelt resumed his vacation visit today after a joshing jab at his monetary critics.

Introducing a magician at last night's Thanksgiving party on the Warm Springs Foundation, the President remarked he probably "knows some of the things we are never able to solve" and suggested "perhaps he will put on something about the gold standard."

As for his next moves in the effort for gold control and devaluation of the dollar, the President is keeping these very carefully guarded. He gave a Thanksgiving Day message to the folks of the Warm Springs Foundation at the annual dinner last night.

"I count on being with you here again next Thanksgiving," said Mr. Roosevelt, "and if Congress is kind enough I hope to come again in the spring."

He introduced the trustees of the foundation and announced that Mr. James Moffett, of New York, the deputy oil administrator, would be selected as one of the trustees.

Mrs. Roosevelt, who came here for the Thanksgiving Day dinner at the little White House on Pine Mountain, was a speaker at a meeting of the women of this section.

The Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Henry Wallace, and Mrs. Wallace were the only official visitors here and they were present as a part of the family with President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

Last night the President completed his official talks in a brief meeting with Mr. Eugene Black, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, and Mr. Henry Bruere, federal credit coördinator.

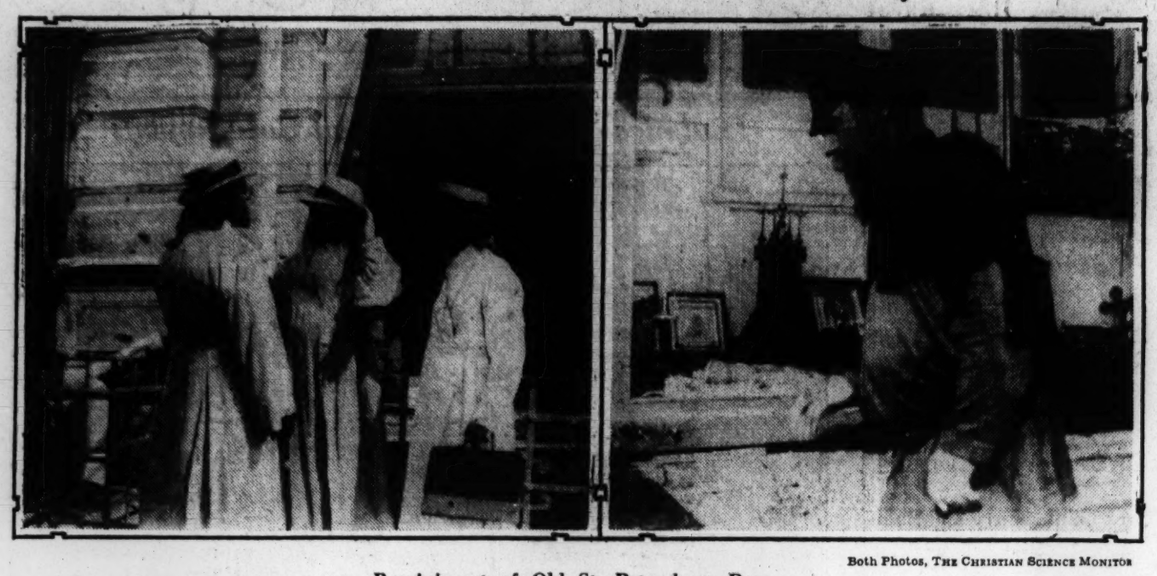
It amounted to a quick check up on the progress of business and the availability of credit for industry and agriculture. So far as any question about the managed currency campaign was concerned in the attitude of these two financial leaders of the Government it was set aside by Mr. Black's declaration that he was "fighting" to put through the program.

On the eve of Thanksgiving Mr. Roosevelt sent out a message through a talk to the boys of the Civilian Conservation Corps in camp here that he wanted this work to continue another year. He also made it known yesterday that he intended to ask for more public works funds to continue the job-making campaign of this program.

American Water Works Output

Output of electric energy of the electric properties of American Water Works & Electric Company for the week ended Nov. 25, 1933, totaled 33,231,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 17 per cent over the output of 28,336,000 kilowatt hours for the corresponding period of 1932.

Last Stand of White Russia Becomes Shaky



Both Photos, The Christian Science Monitor

Reminiscent of Old St. Petersburg Days

Left to Right—Early Morning Meeting of Pastors of Harbin's Remaining Greek Orthodox Congregations, Peaked Cap, Blouse, Beard—All as It Was in the Days Before the Revolution. A Little Russian Shop Is in the Background.

Jobless Teachers In Chicago Hired To Teach Adults

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, D . 1—Helping the unemployed prepare for new opportunities, some 400 school teachers who have themselves been without jobs are going back to work next week, and probably more later, on a special relief project which has been authorized by federal and local relief authorities.

Helping themselves by helping others, the teachers will receive pay at the rate of $25 a week, the money being made available by the Federal Government through the emergency relief program. In this respect, with the prospect of being paid in cash regularly, they are better off than the regular Chicago school teachers whose pay is badly in arrears.

Consisting of 20 persons each, some 165 classes have already been organized and are to start to work just as soon as teachers can be assigned.

The Board of Education is setting up immediately an administration headquarters for this project and as soon as teachers are properly certified they will be assigned to work. Starting out with about 400 teachers the board hopes to be able to expand the program to take in from 1000 to 1500.

Classes for adult illiterates, classes in vocational education and vocational rehabilitation, general adult education and a special school of nursing are comprised in the program.

Unemployed teachers most badly in need of aid will be given first consideration.

Newfoundland Backs Crown Colony Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 1—With the passing by the Newfoundland Legislative Council of resolutions unanimously approving the report of the Royal Commission advocating the surrender of dominion status by the island for that of Crown Colony, following similar resolutions passed by the Assembly last Friday, the machinery for effecting the peaceful revolution in the colony's history has been set in motion.

The Legislature will close tomorrow. A "humble address" will be presented to the sovereign to provide a new form of administration by Governor and a commission in accordance with the terms of the report. The commission of six, half British and half Newfoundland, will act in an advisory capacity to help the Governor grapple with the serious political and financial difficulties of the community.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper

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Sevier Takes Up Work in Chile As U. S. Ambassador

Release of Frozen American Credits First Task Confronting Him

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 1—Mr. Hal Sevier, appointed by President Roosevelt to the United States Embassy in Chile, has arrived here and arrangements were made for his early reception at the Moneda palace for presentation of his credentials to President Alessandri.

The primary task awaiting Mr. Sevier is the release of the frozen American credits reliably estimated at 250,000,000 gold pesos (about $31,250,000). That, however, is not the task it was expected to be a few months ago, because the international cheapening of the dollar has opened up a new vista of liquidation, placing settlement of accounts within the reach of almost every commercial interest.

Many American firms who were previously agitating for a rapid compensation pact on the lines of those negotiated with European powers are now, apparently, content to hold on to their accumulated pesos, waiting for the gradual improvement in business to convert at a favorable rate.

Otherwise, there is virtually a clean sheet for which Mr. Sevier is chiefly indebted to his predecessor, Mr. William Culbertson, whose departure from Chile was the occasion of remarkable demonstrations of friendship. Mr. Culbertson left relations between the two countries in an immaculate state. Even the much-discussed Cosach was lifted out of the diplomatic sphere, where it threatened at times to produce serious complications, to be thrashed out by private trading interests themselves. The result has been an honorable compromise which is on the point of receiving legislative approval.

The press welcome accorded Mr. Sevier augurs well for a fruitful ambassadorship. Special emphasis is laid on the fact that he comes from Corpus Christi, Texas, and that he is a descendant of John Sevier, the frontiersman famous in the early days of American pioneering. The Agricultural Society is planning a welcome banquet, recognizing Mr. Sevier as one of the first foreign ambassadors to Chile who, as a large ranch owner, is an expert on farming questions, which are much to the fore in the new Chilean political economy.

Representatives of the leading national women's organizations greeted Mrs. Sevier at the quayside at Valparaiso. The new mistress of Chile's most important embassy is expected to play a great and worthy part in the diplomatic, literary and social life of the capital. Many of her writings have been recently translated into Spanish to demonstrate the intellectual caliber of the new Ambassador's associate-in-chief.

Aberdeen Elects Rector

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ABERDEEN, Scot.—Aberdeen, as the home of Scottish fishing and an important agricultural center for the north, has appropriately chosen as Rector of Aberdeen University for the next three years the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, the Right Hon. Walter Elliot. The students elected Mr. Elliot by vote.

Western Railroads Reduce Their Fares In Large Territory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 1—Western railroads, intent upon strengthening their economic position, are making an effort to develop new traffic and to recapture some of the business lost to competing forms of transportation in recent years.

The attack is a twofold one. It embraces projects for improving equipment and service. On the other hand, it has provided for a reduction in transportation rates wherever needs appear to justify such action.

Most conspicuous of these attempts is a reduction in passenger fares which became effective today between all points and on all railroads in the entire territory west and north of Chicago, St. Louis, and the Mississippi River. The change also affected charges on certain railroads in Illinois, Mississippi, and the western parts of Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Florida.

By the elimination of the surcharge, sleeping and parlor car fares were reduced one-third. All around, upon the new basis of calculating fares, rail travel costs were reduced from 16.7 per cent to 44.4 per cent, depending upon the class of accommodations furnished.

Canadians Warned Of Losing Markets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Canada, in common with the United States and other wheat exporting nations, must be prepared to face the permanent loss of their European wheat markets, Mr. Frederick E. Murphy, one of the two United States signatories to the London wheat agreement, declared while passing through Ottawa.

Wheat-consuming countries are now growing their own wheat, he said, and would soon be entirely independent of foreign importations. He thought that controlled production was the only solution to the problem.

"Europe has been taking 850,000,000 bushels of wheat annually," he stated. "Since 1930 she as increased her own production from 915,000,000 to 1,300,000,000 bushels. Within three years Europe will be raising enough wheat to fill her own needs. It is necessary to have continuous controlled production, not only in wheat but on all farm products."

Canada is hoping to temper the loss through development of the Chinese and other Eastern markets, according to Mr. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce.

MacArthur Gives Medals To CCC Commanders

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP)—Gold medals were presented yesterday by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, chief of staff in the army, to the commanders of the nine Civilian Conservation Corps companies recently adjudged outstanding in their respective corps areas.

After the presentation ceremony, witnessed by officials of the emergency conservation organization and army officers, the nine officers were honor guests at a luncheon attended by Gen. John J. Pershing, who presented a gold medal to General MacArthur in recognition of his achievement in the CCC work. The medals were provided by Mr. John Callan O'Laughlin, publisher of the Army and Navy Journal.

Louisiana Parishes Revolt Over Election

BATON ROUGE, La., Dec. 1 (AP)—Two additional parish police juries in the Sixth Congresssional District today joined the "revolt" against the state administration by refusal to pay officials to serve in Gov. O. K. Allen's suddenly called congressional election for next Tuesday.

East Feliciana and West Feliciana followed the lead of Tangipahoa and Iberville parishes in declining participation in the surprise election, designed to send Mrs. Bolivar E. Kemp, Huey P. Long's candidate, to the vacant sixth district Congress seat without a party primary. The seat was formerly held by Mrs. Kemp's husband, who passed on last June.

White Russians See Handwriting On Harbin Wall

Competition of Japanese Threatens Last Stand of Old Tsarists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARBIN, Manchuria—White Russians who cheered Japan's military occupation of Harbin a year ago last February have sobered as events show that the city of their "last stand" is slowly crowding them out.

Admittedly ill-used under the old Chinese régime, they had hoped for a change. Japan, declared foe of all things Communistic, appeared like a knight delivering the city.

The knight has turned into a keen business competitor and White Russians find it increasingly hard to keep a foothold. It is estimated that 80,000 Japanese have come to Manchuria since a measure of order was restored after the fighting of 1931 and 1932. Most of these have gravitated toward the cities, there to set up small businesses.

White Russians, excluded from employment on the Chinese Eastern Railway under the Mukden Agreement of 1924 between Marshal Chang Tso-lin and the Soviet Government, have found a livelihood in small shops, in service as coachmen and in other incidental jobs. Without an extensive national economic system to back them up, as have the Japanese, they are finding many of their chief sources of revenue dwindling.

Watch Railway Dickering

The 80,000 Russians in Harbin, and 20,000 more scattered over north Manchuria, are therefore watching with intent personal interest the negotiations in Tokyo over sale to Manchoukuo by Soviet Russia of its share in the Chinese Eastern Railway. Some 9000 holders of Soviet citizenship papers are on the pay roll. Many of these are "Whites" at heart, and are known as "Radishes"—red outside and white inside.

What will be the prospects for "Reds" and "Radishes" if Manchoukuo succeeds to full ownership of the line? "Reds" can hardly hope to hold their jobs on a railway under Japanese influence. "Whites," while not opposed personally, will face the necessity of competing for positions with Japanese or Chinese under Japanese control.

These and similar practical clouds on the horizon are only partially brightened by the new political status accorded to White Russians under Manchoukuo. Those who had become Chinese citizens under the old régime automatically become citizens of the new state. Others may take out citizenship.

Wouldn't Help Much

Since the existence of Manchoukuo is officially recognized only by Japan, however, benefits of such a step, with regard to visas and going abroad, are dubious. Even should a semi-democratic régime be set up in Manchuria, White Russians are too few to have any practical voice in the government.

Before these somber reflections had made their way home to Russians here, the "Whites" held a field day of rejoicing that promised better things. Hopes were entertained that a new base of operations against international Communism had been provided.

Now disillusionment has largely settled over the Russian community. The disappointment may be read in finely chiseled features of aristocratic men and women you will find riding in third class railway carriages. Others stand alone among crowding Koreans, Chinese coolies and Japanese, outside Manchoukuo employment offices. Still others wander along the streets, with "no place to go" written large on their features.

Even post-war Vienna presents no more touching scenes of a proud and cultured people brought into loneliness and penury.

Thanksgiving Day Service Is Held In Mother Church

Gratefulness Voiced for Healing Ministry of Christian Science

Thankfulness to God for blessings received through Christian Science and for its Discoverer, Mary Baker Eddy, was expressed in grateful testimonies at the Thanksgiving Day service held yesterday in The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Similar services were held in Christian Science branch churches throughout the world.

Testimonies and readings voiced thanks for blessings of health and happiness gained through the understanding and application of Christian Science teachings.

Several selections were played on the chimes before the service began. After an organ prelude, the hymn, "Nun Danket," No. 199, was sung, with its inspiring opening, "Now thank we all our God with grateful hearts and voices who wondrous things hath done."

Reading of Proclamation

The First Reader, Mr. Gordon V. Comer, then read the Thanksgiving proclamation of the President of the United States. The Massachusett. proclamation had been read at the regular Wednesday evening meeting.

The reading of these Scriptural selections followed: Matt. 15: 32-37 (to colon), and Psalms 92: 1, 2, 5.

After a few moments of silent prayer, followed by the audible repetition of the Lord's Prayer with its spiritual interpretation as given in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, the congregation sang Hymn No. 147, which closes with the line, "For Man is God's Great Heir."

The Lesson Sermon given in the Christian Science Quarterly was next read, including the preliminary responsive reading in which the congregation, numbering about 4500, took part.

Scriptural and Correlative Passages

The Golden Text of the Lesson Sermon was from II Corinthians 4:15, "All things are for your sakes, that the abundant grace might through the thanksgiving of many redound to the glory of God."

The Second Reader, Miss Lucia C. Coulson, then read citations from the Bible and the First Reader read correlative passages from Science and Health. The scriptural verses included Psalms 75:1: "Unto thee, O God, do we give thanks, unto thee do we give thanks: for that thy name is near thy wondrous works declare."

Citations from Science and Health (page 234, lines 4 to 8) were included among those read by the First Reader: "Whatever inspires with wisdom, Truth, or Love—be it song, sermon, or Science—blesses the human family with crumbs of comfort from Christ's table, feeding the hungry and giving living waters to the thirsty."

Following the Lesson-Sermon, the soloist, Mrs. Caroline Hudson Alexander, sang "Our National Thanksgiving Hymn," the words of which were written by Mary Baker Eddy.

Half Hour of Testimonies

A period of nearly a half hour was then devoted to testimonies by Christian Scientists appropriate for the occasion. In various parts of the auditorium then arose many awaiting recognition to testify. Speakers told of various healings and expressed their gratitude for these and many other blessings.

After the testimonial period had been closed, Hymn No. 374, "All Saints New," was sung. The First Reader then read the Scientific Statement of Being, as given in the textbook, and the correlative Scripture according to I John 3: 1-3.

The service was completed with the benediction from Revelation 7: 12, "Blessing, and glory, and wisdom, and thanksgiving, and honour, and power, and might, be unto our God for ever and ever. Amen."

Belgium Asks Extending Of Armament Conference

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Dec. 1 (AP)—A strong plea for close international coöperation and continuation of the Disarmament Conference was made by M. Paul Hymans, Foreign Minister, in a speech before the Chamber of Deputies yesterday.

Mr. Hymans said Belgium did not object to disarmament discussions among the great powers, but asked that nothing interesting Belgium directly should be discussed when it was not present at the conversations. Belgium ought to combine with England and France, he declared, to maintain the obligations of the Locarno Treaty and the League of Nations.

Glass Thread Makes Debut in England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOTTINGLEY, Yorks., Eng.—Glass, spun so finely that it resembles hanks of silk, and can be threaded through the eye of a needle, is being manufactured for insulation purposes for the first time in England by the British Spun Glass and Insulator Company at their works here.

Claimed to be a German invention, spun glass, although entirely new to England, has been manufactured in Germany, Sweden, France, Italy and Belgium for some time.

Hoover's Criticism Of Lynching Brings Reply From Rolph

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1 (AP)—Former President Hoover and Gov. James Rolph Jr. exchanged rapid cross-fire of criticism yesterday over the lynching of the kidnap-slayers of Brooke Hart at San Jose last Sunday night.

Said the former President: "The Governor has been advocating lynch law. It is a subversion of the very spirit of organized society."

Said the Governor: "I deplore the use of troops against our own people. Look at the mess we got into when troops were called out in Washington against the bonus marchers."

The exchange followed a rebuke to Governor Rolph for his stand condoning the lynching, which was contained in a joint statement issued by a group of prominent California citizens, including Mr. Hoover.

"One trouble with Governor Rolph's statement," said Mr. Hoover, "is his gross ignorance of the facts. Not a single shot was fired, not a single person was injured by the troops called out in Washington in response to the appeal of local authorities. The troops ended the bloodshed which was then in progress through conflicts between rioters and police.

"The issue here is plain, and not to be obscured by such misstatements. The Governor has been advocating lynch law. It is a subversion of the very spirit of organized society. It is un-American, and is a reflection on the State of California. It is not supported by its citizens."

Ritchie Criticizes Release

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 1 (AP)—The release of four suspects in the Princess Anne lynching brought from Gov. Albert C. Ritchie a critical statement on the manner in which their liberty was restored. The four men were freed Saturday at a habeas corpus hearing before Judges John R. Pattison and Robert F. Duer at Princess Anne.

The hearing lasted only eight minutes, during which the prisoners' counsel claimed there were no warrants, no commitments and no witnesses for the State, and State's Attorney John B. Robins said he had no evidence to present. Chief Judge Pattison handed down the decision.

Judge James A. Lowell

Judge James A. Lowell, who passed on at his home in Chestnut Hill, Mass., yesterday, was noted for refusing to respect the prevailing convention that a judge must submerge his personality within his robes. His decisions as judge of the United States District Court in Boston attracted nation-wide attention. They might have appeared radical to some. But others considered them rendered by one who dared to stand by basic principles of law which seemed to be endangered by legislation or convention.

Appointed to the federal bench in Boston 11 years ago by President Harding, Judge Lowell was the fourth of his name to preside here. He was a graduate of Harvard University and of the Harvard Law School.

He was a Republican member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives from 1904 to 1906 and has served in various state positions up until the time of his appointment to the federal bench.

Sir Arthur Currie

MONTREAL, Dec. 1 (AP)—Sir Arthur Currie, commander-in-chief of the Canadian corps in France during the World War and principal since 1920 of McGill University, passed on yesterday.

The distinguished soldier began his career as gunner in the Fifth Regiment, Canadian garrison artillery, in Victoria, British Columbia. At the outbreak of the war he volunteered and went to France with the rank of Brigadier-General as commander of the second Canadian infantry brigade, subsequently becoming commander-in-chief. For the gallant work of his forces at the second battle of Ypres, he was knighted and made commander of the Legion of Honor by the French Government. At Vimy Ridge, Paschendaele Ridge and other battles Sir Arthur won fresh distinction.

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Thousands at Work On CWA Projects In Massachusetts

Union Labor Demands Full Wage Scales Even on Relief

More than 35,000 men and women have already received jobs in Massachusetts under the Civil Works Act, which is rapidly supplanting the most disliked institution this country has ever witnessed—the dole.

One cannot go far without seeing some of the new workers, alongside of roads, in parks or on playgrounds, digging and carrying, grading and surveying. Each man is himself a new deal, a process in rehabilitation. Machines, when they become obsolescent, are tucked away in a warehouse to rust and corrode without serious affront to the social and economic system. Not so with performers of obsolete services; when they ar laid off, they still continue to press for a place in the scheme of things. Locked in breadlines or back streets, the pressure of inactive hands and inactive minds grows often in the wrong direction.

Each one of these men at work is a safety valve for himself, for society. The human machine is the one machine that cannot be scrapped

Wanted: More Projects

Thus the State is rapidly being dotted with new groups of men, starting to work on newly-fashioned projects, but these dots are not thick enough to suit Mr. Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman of the State Civil Works Board, who has just sent telegrams to cities and towns demanding the reason why they have submitted no projects.

Fifty-seven communities in the State have so far presented no applications. Mr. Bartlett, in his determination to strike at the army of the unemployed in every community, has reiterated the objectives of the plan to civil work leaders everywhere. He has urged them not to concentrate on the money angle, but upon men and women. The money, according to him, will be found.

It is known that the cost of materials, part of which must be paid by the cities, has offered an obstacle to the effecting of these projects.

It is now deemed possible that the total expenditures in Massachusetts on these projects may reach as high as $20,000,000, although it was first estimated that the State's share would approximate $12,500,000. The number of men enrolled under the CWA in Massachusetts may likewise be considerably larger than the 97,000 first estimated, for the federal projects are expected to employ about 30,000 men and women who will be credited to the various communities.

May Spend $20,000,000

Charges by organized labor that skilled workmen have been "hoodwinked" and bartered down to accept as low as 50 and 80 cents an hour instead of the regulatory $1.20 made to the Civil Works Board resulted in the warning by Chairman Bartlett to the civil work administrators that the required wage must be paid.

According to Mr. Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and spokesman for the workers in this dispute, the "spirit or the letter of the law" is being violated in Salem, Beverly, Northampton and Haverhill.

Mr. Watt also charged that some of the work which is being provided under the CWA is going to welfare recipients when union skilled labor could be employed. "The men who have struggled to stay off the welfare lists are being severely penalized," according to Mr. Watt.

'Pick an' Shovel' Proves Best Kind of Relief Dole

All Photos by a Staff Photograph of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

CWA Laborers Do First Hard Work in Many Months

Upper Left and Lower Right—Digging Ditches in West Quincy, Mass. Perhaps They Just Crowded in For the Picture—or This Is CWA Efficiency. Upper Right and Lower Left—Preparing to Build a Road in Merrymount Park, Wollaston.

Value of Dollar Divides Nation Much as in 1892

Willis J. Abbot Tells of Same Old Problems in Bryan's Time

The United States today faces a condition singularly like that which existed in 1892, Mr. Willis J. Abbot told the women of the University Club today, and there is a great opportunity for women who are enfranchised, if they will realize their responsibility and will study firsthand, from the speeches of men in public life and reliable news sources, the problems confronting the Government, to exercise a more powerful influence than ever before.

Introduced by Mr. William P. McKenzie, he described some of the outstanding interviews of his journalistic career and, in some detail, the Chicago convention of 1896, when the oratory of William Jennings Bryan caused sedate members of his audience to jump wildly from their seats, throw their hats in the air, embrace one another, punch one another, and cry like infants.

"The American people of that period," said Mr. Abbot, "were going through just such an economic struggle as we are going through today. The states in the South were suffering from a similar depression as that which we face today. They could not sell their cotton, wheat and other products at a living price. The farmers, as usual, were all mortgaged up to the hilt. And they were grieved by the fact that the depression had not, as the present one has, spread to the capitalist centers of the East and North, which were still deriving their income from the depressed area.

"I remember one of the most striking cartoons of the period depicted a huge cow being fed in Kansas and milked in Wall Street. It carried a good deal of weight as representative of conditions as they did exist.

Same Old Cry

"They were convinced that the dollar was too valuable. Efforts had been made to get Great Britain to go off the gold standard and to join us in a bimetallic system, but the British continued to hold gold sacrosanct and pointed a finger of scorn at us, declaring that if the United States went off the gold standard she would be permanently disgraced in the family of nations.

"It took five ballots before Bryan was actually nominated. He was therefore not chosen because of any mesmeric effect of his speech, but after careful consideration; and he polled the largest vote of any Democratic candidate until Wilson ran for the second time.

"The West and South are again disquieted over the form of our money and are trying to introduce some form of inflation. The North and East seem to be more and more swinging to the position they maintained in 1892 and 1896, in supporting the stabilized dollar and avoiding anything that savors of inflation.

Different Set-Up

"The great difference is that at that time the Democrat, Grover Cleveland, was in the White House, and he was unswerving in his support of the gold standard. Today the President in the White House is, in a measure, sympathetic to the attitude of the West and South. How far that sympathy is going, we don't know, but it is something to watch.

"The fight of the North and East over the monetary standard and a hasty return to the gold standard; and the opposition on the part of the South and West, and their urging silver or some other device; and none of us able to get any idea on what side the President really stands, will be the vital issue in the next three months.

'Those of you who are interested in bigger things should study the attitudes of both the rural districts and the President. Get a national point of view and study both sides of the situation.."

Envoy's Dollar Speech Stirs Gold Beehive

(Continued from Page 1)

whether to follow the example of Britain and the United States in adopting a new standard of value.

Dr. Arthur P. Laurie, Edinburgh educationist, touches another pertinent point in declaring that while the investor alike in rents, mortgages and government stocks stands to lose from diminution of the gold content of the dollar, such change may nevertheless be necessary in the general interest.

Lower Electric Rates Goal in South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A review of electric rate reductions shows the South Carolina Railroad Commission has secured total slashes of $1,065,757 for benefit of 65 per cent of the users of electricity in the State.

Mr. Gadsen F. Shand, director of the commission's electric utility division, said the commission has completed hearings under which it has ordered an additional $401,751 in reductions. The division, formed less than two years ago, has proved instrumental in securing or providing for reductions amounting to approximately $1,500,000 in all, he said. The goal has been a "uniform rate structure" for the State which will be substantially lower than present rates, simple for customers to understand, and more economical for companies to apply, he said.

Britain Warns World It Must Cut Air Forces

(Continued from Page 1)

armament negotiations in abeyance, the Government has decided the program can be delayed no longer —unless. . . .

Thus, the announcement is regarded as both a spur to the resumption of the disarmament negotiations, and a warning of what will happen if the talks fail.

Meanwhile, however, the Government has been quietly going about the business of teaching the civilian population defense against aerial gas attacks.

Liberal Labor newspapers all denounce the Baldwin and Londonderry statements with the conspicuous exception of the Manchester Guardian, which points out that Mr. Baldwin "was mainly concerned" in lessening the effects of the alarmist motion which called forth the Government's statement of policy.

Mr. Baldwin in fact staved off the diehard conservative demand for a time limit to the disarmament negotiations.

"I do not think we can fix a time limit," Mr. Baldwin replied. "There must be an international agreement," he said, "before too long," as Britain "cannot stand alone in the world in present position with regard to defense, whether in the air at sea or on land."

One international repercussion expected here is that Germany's demand for an air force—at present forbidden under the Treaty of Versailles—will be redoubled. If England thinks it needs further protection what about Germany? This is the question which is regarded here as inevitable as soon as the disarmament talks again get under way.

Work Relief Jobs Mount to 2,000,000

(Continued from Page 1)

up by the creation of the civil works administration. "Halfway between a lemon and an orange is a grapefruit; halfway between a public work and a relief work is a civil work," he contended.

A survey of non-federal allotments from the public works fund revealed today that the money is being spent for socially useful projects. The total is divided as follows: Bridges and structures, 28.2 per cent; low cost housing 14.7 per cent; sewers, 13.8 per cent; water works, 13 per cent; streets and highways, 11.7 per cent; power projects, 6.4 per cent; schools 5 per cent; miscellaneous improvements 2.8 per cent; other buildings 2.4 per cent; hospitals 1.8 per cent and recreational facilities, 0.2 per cent.

Seventy-one non-federal allotments announced today sent the total for this type of public works past the half billion dollar mark.

First CWA Pay Roll For Georgia $600,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The nation-wide civil works program has taken approximately 70,000 Georgians so far from the relief rolls and placed them on pay rolls, and a grant of $600,000 federal funds was obtained Nov. 23 to meet the first CWA pay roll here Nov. 25.

Georgia will be permitted to put 32,000 on the civil works rolls, of which one-fourth must be used on projects on federal property.

Nine public works projects in as many Georgia centers, one of them in Atlanta, have been referred by the Civil Works Administration in Washington for final approval, the projects consisting of such improvements as water and sewer development, four school buildings, and a retaining wall in Atlanta.

New England Acts With Deliberation In Liquor Control

No 'Saloons' Likely by Dec. 5, So Packaged Goods Only Kind Available

However frenzied is the scramble for hard liquor legislation as the "zero hour" approaches, it appears certain that no saloon will open doors within the borders of New England next Tuesday. Unless some upset brings an unexpected vote for the tavernized saloon in Massachusetts, there will be only sales by the package or no sales at all through the six states; only the State of Rhode Island has provided for liquor by the glass to be served with food in hotels.

In view of the haste and confusion of national repeal, therefore, and the enthusiasm for lax restrictions, these states may be said to have acted conservatively.

In Massachusetts, however, the fate of the tavern is yet to be determined, and the probable restriction to packaged sales on Tuesday may be followed by a much more wide-open State later on. But it is expected that the strength in the Senate against the tavern will eventually defeat it.

Maine is leaning in the direction of state-owned distribution stores. There will in all probability be a temporary law to this effect passed by the special session of the Legislature on Monday. However, it is expected that no sale for consumption on the premises will be allowed.

Rhode Island insists that hotel dining rooms shall be the only public places where sales may be made by the glass. Otherwise, sale by package has been made available for Tuesday.

Connecticut passed a law early this year which will regulate sales after Dec. 5. The entire distribution of liquor for that State is to be confined to licensed package stores.

Rock-bound conservatives, New Hampshire and Vermont still have their own laws of statutory prohibition on the books. These may be amended by the legislatures without recourse to the vote of the people, however. And in the present state of flux it cannot be predicted what form of repeal might be enacted, beyond the fact that it will in any event be cautious and will not allow the return of the saloon.

Too Strong for Peru

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (AP)—The Lima, Peru, censor, on whose shoulders falls the duty of deciding what world news Peruvians can and cannot read, usually confines himself to suppressing Spanish, Cuban and various old-world disorders, riots, revolutions and such. The Associated Press has been advised that the report of the Salisbury, Md., disorders had been "suppressed by censor."

A Map of Mother Goose Lane

The kiddies will have great fun with this colorful map which presents the busy folk of Mother Goose in a most novel and pleasing manner. The Three Men In A Tub, Little Miss Muffet, Tommy Tucker, Marjorie Daw and all the other favorites offer a never-ending source of entertainment to children. This map is most welcome when Mother Goose tales are told to the tots.

Printed in four brilliant colors, size 17"x22" with the alphabet and numerals forming an attractive and instructive border, this Map of Mother Goose Lane will be received with delight in any child's playroom or nursery. Price $1.00 prepaid. Sample folder free.

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They End the Film

Countless people are now cleaning their teeth in a new way. And modern dentists all over America are urging other people to join them.

For them the old ways proved inefficient. As millions know, they failed to prevent tooth discolorations. Despite the tooth brush, tartar constantly became more common.

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That film gets into crevices, hardens and stays. It resists the tooth brush, and most unsightly teeth are now known to be due to it.

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Some cleansing materials remove film but scratch enamel. Others are safe but too soft to be effective. That fact made the development of the ideal material seem impossible.

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Years have been spent by dentists in proving the value of this product.

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All this means that film which discolors teeth can now be effectively combated. And you will never cease to do that when you see what it means to you. Cut out the coupon now.

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Crime Board Calls For Dam to Stem Tide of Narcotics

Massachusetts Inquiry Indicates Bootleggers Are Promoting Sale

Instant action to forestall the conversion of the organized power of bootleggers into propagating the sale of narcotics is today demanded by the Massachusetts Crime Commission in a new section of its report.

Instances of notorious bootleggers turning all the boats, trucks, and selling efforts of their efficient organizations into the drug traffic, now that repeal has taken the profit from their former activities, has convinced the commission that Massachusetts must establish its own narcotic enforcement bureau to coöperate with the Federal Government.

It is recognized that addiction to drugs can be swelled by the persuasive suggestion of sales effort. The commission, therefore, sees the menace of a concerted drive to capitalize on persons who are depressed or mentally nonresistent, and draw them into the progressive degredation of the drug habit.

Boston, the commission estimates, has between 600 and 700 addicts at the present time, each spending about $7 daily. In night clubs and resorts of the underworld and even in places reputed to be respectable, are to be found the agents plying their sorry trade. If the State adds a new enforcement group to supplement that of the national Government, the commission believes that a vast increase in these efforts to snare new victims can be averted.

Just as the commission has tied liquor and gambling up to gangster activities and all the anti-social machinations of the underworld, it relates narcotics to the rest of the crime problem. Narcotic addicts, the report says, either cannot or will not support themselves. They must therefore resort to criminal activities of one sort or another to obtain the money for their drugs.

Therefore the effort to succor this pitiful segment of society is integral with the coördinated plan which the commission is evolving to meet the crime problem as a whole.

A fast-increasing slot-machine racket, inculcating the gambling instinct into children and victimizing the public with an average 900-to-1 chance against the gullible, also met exposure and sharp condemnation in a section of the commission's report.

Mounting estimates of approximately 1000 of the machines in Boston alone, and evidence of laxity in court decisions, have led the commissioners to sound the danger signal. They call for clear-cut legislation, making it illegal to possess any instrument of chance, so as to cut off the menace while it is still relatively obscure.

This particular device, the commission explains, is part and parcel of the larger problem of collusion between criminals and politics. The report denounces "the apparent connection between the operators and some public officials. The prevalence," it continues, "of the machines and the openness with which they are operated cannot in all instances be attributed to mere inertia or inefficiency."

But so overt is this particular form of crime against society, that the commission believes it can be stamped out by vigorous legislation, which it has drafted for presentation to Gov. Joseph B. Ely and the Legislature sometime this month.

So as to leave no doubt, the commissioners armed themselves with regiments of nickels, and set forth to snare the elusive "jack-pot." They came back with their pockets empty.

In one typical experiment, approximately 1800 plays were made, representing an outlay of $37.50. On only two occasions was the "jack-pot" won. At the end, both these small winnings and the original capital had vanished.

The commission, therefore, asks for a new section to be enacted into the gaming laws, providing for uniformity and clarity. It would have the simple possession of any mechanical devise set up and ready for public play, and which gives the public money, goods, or anything of value in varying amounts through a result depending on chance, to constitute an offense against the law.

Estonian Trade Grows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TALLINN—Estonia's foreign trade is increasing, according to reports here. In September the exports exceeded the imports by more than 1,600,000 crowns (about $412,371). The exports amounted to 5,700,000 crowns and the imports to 4,100,000 crowns, each being more than 1,000,000 crowns greater than the corresponding month of 1932. Estonia's best customers, it is said, are Great Britain, Germany and Finland in the order named.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"HAZEL KIRKE" (Peabody Playhouse). The first melodrama to run 1000 nights consecutively—has been held over until the end of this week by The Stagers. Society night tonight. 8.

"THE FIRST APPLE" (Shubert). Conrad Nagel and Irene Purcell in second week of this comedy. 8:15.

"THE SKULL" (Strand-Huntington Avenue). Galvin Players present mystery-comedy. 2 and 8:15. Continuous movies rest of day.

Movies

METROPOLITAN—Guy Lombardo and Royal Canadians on the stage. Clara Bow in "Hoopla" on the screen. 11:30 a. m., 1:38, 4:50, 7:42, 10:30.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Take a Chance," with James Dunn. Also Spencer Tracy in "The Mad Game." Paramount at 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20. Fenway at 12:55, 3:35, 6:15, 8:55.

KEITH'S—"Little Women." They are being given a very warm and appreciative New England welcome. 9:45, 11:45 a. m., 1:45, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:45.

BOSTON—"The Right to Romance," with Ann Harding. Another in the line of radio stars heads stage show—Johnny Marvin. 10:19 a. m., 1:36, 4:44, 7:47, 10:50.

UPTOWN—Legion Glee Club. Constance Bennett in "After Tonight" on the screen. 1, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

STATE—Joan Crawford, Clark Gable, Franchot Tone, May Robson and Winnie Lightner in "Dancing Lady." Also an Our Gang Comedy. 12:30, 2:50, 5:10, 7:30, 9:50.

Other Events

DONALD B. MacMILLAN—Lecture, with motion pictures, on "North of the Arctic Circle," Symphony Hall. 8:15.

TOMORROW

Football

BOSTON COLLEGE vs. Holy Cross. 2.

Music

GARDNER MUSEUM—Concert by Augustine Allen, 'cellist, and Leo Litwin, pianist. 2:45.

Other Events

BROOKLINE BIRD CLUB—Walk to Red Rock, Lynn Beach and Little Nahant. Meet for 1:20 train at North Station.

TONY SARG'S MARIONETTES—"Uncle Remus Stories." In Tremont Temple at 10:30 a. m. and 2:15.

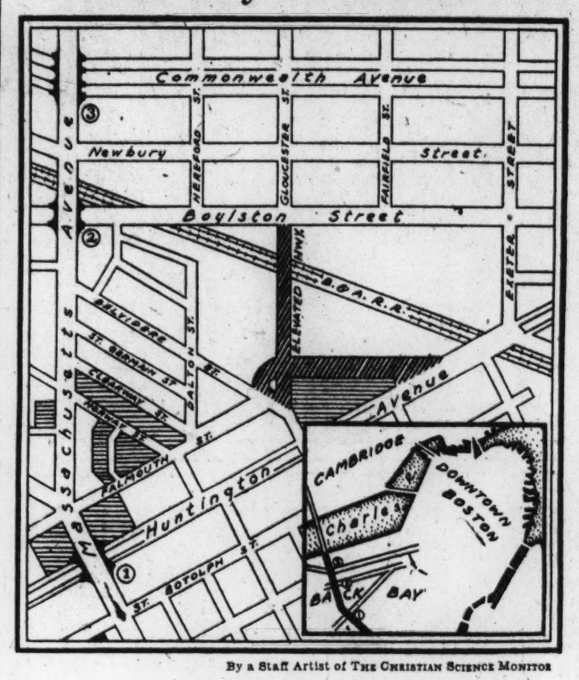
ART MUSEUM—Free guidance: "Museum Treasures," by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

DONALD B. MacMILLAN—Lecture, with motion pictures, on "Labrador and Iceland." Symphony Hall. 2:30.

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB—"Russia's Hungry Workers." Lecture by Whiting Williams, of Cleveland. 1.

FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION—"What Is Our Responsibility in Cuba." Talks by William K. Jackson, vice-president of United Fruit Company; Karl Decker, press correspondent in Cuba; Raymond Leslie Buell, administrative head of Foreign Policy Association, Inc. In Copley-Plaza Hotel. 1.

Maze of Traffic Proposals Gives Way to Definite Plan



By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

A great six-lane boulevard sweeping over or under all major traffic hurdles—piercing to the very heart of downtown Boston is no longer an engineering fantasy but a fundamental objective in an ambitious Back Bay development.

The long-delayed schemes of city planners to transform Huntington Avenue into a challenge to traffic jams in Boston's shopping district are beginning to percolate. Step by step this goal has shaped itself into a definite plan, pivoting on the immediate proposal to run this spacious concourse underneath Massachusetts Avenue.

Once only a venture in a long-distant planning program, the project now gains adherents who have been listening to the clink of shovels in the direction of the new Worcester Turnpike. As that admirabale bit of road engineering pierces closer and closer to Boston proper, it warns of a rising tide of automobiles destined to hurl themselves against the Massachusetts Avenue traffic dam.

Definite Plans Emerge

Out of a mass of blueprints, traffic engineers begin to emerge with plans hinging on sluiceways to pierce this blockade of cross-traffic. An emphatic stand on this issue is taken by Mr. Frederick W. Fay, chairman of the Boston City Planning Board and member of the Metropolitan District Planning Board, who advocates piercing the cross-traffic at both Huntington and Commonwealth Avenues.

Down in the maze of streets comprising the shopping district of Boston, motorcars throb at the rate of 2,000,000,000 miles annually. When that 30-mile ribbon of cement between Worcester and Boston is finished, 20,000 more cars, it is estimated, will be tossed into Brookline Village, heading for downtown Boston.

Like some great river basin, its tributaries reaching deeper and deeper into the suburbs to the south, the pike gathers rising streams of vehicles that must find their outlets by improved central arteries or end in the traffic maze of Frankenstein proportions.

Hinges on Huntington Avenue

Huntington Avenue is the logical channel for this heightening wave to take. Proposals to run the trolley tracks under the avenue are in the discard. But the subway project rebounds as an indelible link in any proposal to develop the avenue as a traffic artery.

The original subway plan was an $8,000,000 project to run the tracks under the Common to Park Square, along Stuart Street to Huntington Avenue, and thence to the surface somewhere near Brookline Village. The compromise plan linked with a vehicular underpass at Massachusetts Avenue would cost only an estimated $5,000,000, of which the Federal Government would shoulder about $1,000,000, it is said.

This plan would extend the Boylston Street subway along Huntington Avenue just beyond Gainsboro Street. A further proposal would be even less costly—to drop the trolley tracks beneath the surface in front of Mechanics Building, bringing them to the surface just beyond Gainsboro Street, with a vehicular underpass at Massachusetts Avenue having entrances and exits closer to Massachusetts Avenue.

Both on the Same Level

A single level for trolleys and motorcars seems to have captured the engineers. The road would have two lanes running in both directions with single-way trolley tracks and stations on either side of the highway.

Another proposal would run the trolley tracks in the center circling a central station, with single lane roads for motorcars skirting the tracks.

Although most engineers favor the single level plan, it is ridiculed by Mr. Fay who claims it would never take care of the threatening traffic wave. He claims a vast mistake will be made unless a two-level underpass is constructed, the middle level for motor traffic only.

Single lane traffic, he said, would make slow-moving trucks the pacemakers. Money so spent, he declared, will be wasted unless allowance is made for traffic expansion.

Between Massachusetts Avenue and the proposed ending of the Worcester Turnpike, possibly at Sumner Road, Brookline, are two major intersections which it is planned to separate by grades. It is proposed to run the Riverway over Huntington Avenue and to lift Washington Street over and around Huntington at Brookline Village, this traffic to be shunted into Huntington Avenue just below the Village.

Old Land Grant Interferes

At Commonwealth and Massachusetts, action for an underpass is temporarily delayed in the face of an old land grant that says the center grass plot shall remain "forever a place for recreation." This is a case for the Legislature or voluntary surrender of residents' rights along the avenue.

A proposed sluiceway at Beacon and Massachusetts Avenues faces complications in the narrowness of the street.

Another idea coming from Mr. Robert S. Jigger, city planner, would continue Gloucester Street over the Boston & Albany Railroad tracks to connect with a new elevated roadway behind Mechanics Building, sloping into Huntington Avenue at Stuart Street.

Boylston Street also enters into the series of proposed sluiceways piercing Massachusetts Avenue's traffic bulwark.

Before the seal of executive approval is set on any project, Mr. Fay warns against blunders that may make present costs look small beside those that may result from inadequate planning.

"In these days," he declared, "we cannot build for the present alone—we must look toward and plan for the future. If we need a vehicular tube at Huntington and Massachusetts Avenue to take care of 3000 cars an hour, let's build one that will absorb twice that number. That is practical planning."

Music

"Tosca"

At the Boston Opera House last evening, an organization called the New Boston Opera Company presented Mme. Maria Jeritza in the title rôle of Puccini's "Tosca." A large audience duly registered the sentiments appropriate to the holiday at being permitted to enjoy the vocal and histrionic talents of a glamorous star who, so far as the Boston lyric stage is concerned, has been rather a legend than a person. The paying guests also exhibited astonishing patience in the face of delays; for the first curtain rose at 8:45 and the second act began at 10:05.

Still, there was of course something to wait for. No doubt the dazzling vision of the lady herself was sufficient reward to those who had not beheld her before. The diva is not one to neglect an opportunity to make a visual impression, even at the expense of artistic verisimilitude. This Tosca is not only a vivid blonde, but she defies tradition by appearing in the first act in an opulent blue evening gown. In Scarpia's apartment she wears a creation that is too much for the descriptive powers of a male reporter; but it has a sort of crimson and gold appendage that trails about thirty feet across the stage. In fact, admiration of her management of her prodigious trains in both these scenes overcame at times interest in the musical and dramatic aspects of the performance.

Mme. Jeritza's singing and acting followed her customary courses. Which is to say that her powerful voice was employed with more attention to theatrical effects than to musical values. The violence of her acting and the famous feat of singing the "Vissi d'arte" while she lies prone did not fail to elicit the anticipated response.

But you must not gather that Mme. Jeritza was alone on the stage. Mr. Franco Tafuro was the familiar Cavaradossi, and Mr. Pasquale Amato the Scarpia. Though both were thrown into shadow by the prima donna (it takes physical as well as artistic courage to appear with her) both acquitted themselves well. The other parts were conventionally taken. The orchestra, of fair size, played creditably. Mr. Aldo Franchetti, who conducted, was able to hold things together if not to obtain a finished performance. The chorus was insecure. But on the whole the production was acceptable.

L. A. S.

New Departure Company

BRISTOL, Conn., Dec. 1 (AP)—The New Departure Manufacturing Company of Bristol will retire its original $500,000 issue of preferred stock at $115 a share on Jan. 1, 1934. After that date, the company's capitalization will consist of $2,500,000 in common stock owned by the General Motors Corporation, of which it is a subsidiary. The preferred stock, none of which is owned by the General Motors, was marketed in 1910 at the time the company began manufacturing ball bearings. It has been redeemable since 1915.

Upper Air Tests To Aid Forecaster Check on Weather

Natural Scientists Favor Stratosphere Flights to Gain Data

Adaptation of the scientific discoveries of the upper air to making weather forecasting more accurate was urged today at Cambridge by the Science Advisory Board recently appointed by President Roosevelt.

The board recommended the placing of 20 to 25 "upper air" stations that would nearly reach the stratosphere. These stations would be represented by high-flying pilots and military fliers who would make a daily "mass-air analysis" and gather data on the cold upper regions.

Daily upper air weather maps covering the upper temperatures, humidities and pressures, as well as flying conditions, would be issued. These would be similar to the present ground charts that come out twice daily.

Storm Lakes of Air

Careful analysis of the upper air has revealed in the past why storms sometimes linger on for days and others end abruptly. When a storm rages on for several days, it is usually fed by vast air lakes, hot on one side and cold on the other. Sometimes these lakes are as big as several states and many miles deep. When smaller, the fuel runs out and the tempest subsides.

"Cold-fronts" that may stretch over half the continent and twice the height of the Alps are another condition that needs upper air analysis.

It is felt by the board that the added expense of upper-air stations would be saved in weather bureau organization. It proposed that some and perhaps ultimately all metropolitan weather stations be moved near airports for convenience as well as more satisfactory forecasting conditions.

Daily Maps of Storms

These upper air maps would cover all disturbances in the northern hemisphere. In its report the board emphasized that the recommended stations would supplement and not replace any present forecasting.

By authority of the United States Weather Bureau these reports were issued today by the special committee of the bureau as a preliminary report. The members of the committee are: Dr. Isaiah Bowman, New York, chairman national research council; Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Mr. Charles D. Reed, observer at the Des Moines weather bureau, and Dr. Robert A. Millikan of California Institute of Technology.

It has been recommended that five outstanding natural scientists be appointed as a permanent committee to keep in touch with the weather bureau.

Truck Operators Say Aid to B. & M. Is Injuring Them

Charges that the Federal Government in lending money to the Boston & Maine Railroad is unwittingly allying itself with the railroad's alleged attempt to run motor truck operators out of business were raised today by the Motor Truck Club of Massachusetts.

In a demand made to the Interstate Commerce Commission, the club asked a higher level of rates for railroad door-to-door deliveries. Direct aim was taken at the alleged "free" trucking service offered by the rails from terminals to shipping platforms, costs of which are saddled, it was said, on the railroad stockholder.

Truckmen claimed the subsidizing of trucking firms is one reason why the Boston & Maine had to borrow $10,000,000 from the Government recently.

Explaining the truckers' stand Mr. E. C. Benway, counsel for the club, pointed out that the Interstate Commission had set a rate it considered fair and reasonable for railroad shipping within which the Boston & Maine had since added a free trucking service.

"Obviously," Mr. Benway declared, "this service cannot be financed by the road in its present circumstances. So it borrows money from the government to help carry the Boston and Maine Transportation Company at a loss.

"The so-called fair and reasonable rate applies to shipments from terminal to terminal. The trucking service covers terminal to shipping platform deliveries. If 39 cents a hundredweight, for instance, is a fair price for terminal shipments, higher prices necessarily must be fixed for store-door shipments or else the rails are operating at a loss."

In the last three years, he said, figures show that the Transportation Company has been handed $139,000 to cover its deficits. The Pennsylvania Railroad, he added, has now been given the right to go into the trucking business as an experiment which it expects will cost $80,000 a month.

"The railroads can set up this unfair competition," the trucking authority continued, "with the backing of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation."

"It is only through flagrant disregard for the interests of its shareholders that the railroad creates such destructive competition."

Another complaint is that store door delivery service "is accorded only to a favored number of localities, shippers and commodities, and is denied to competing localities and shippers."

"In its efforts to force out legitimate business," the complainant stated, "those engaged in teaming, drayage and motor trucking, the railroad has spent money unwisely and has jeopardized the interests of the United States of America in its business, said interests arising from the loan advanced by the United States."

General Gas & Electric Net

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (AP)—General Gas & Electric Corporation in the 12 months ended Sept. 30 had net income of $240,907, compared with $4,197,845 in the year ended Sept. 30, 1932.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	890kc WEEI-503m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports.....	Speaker; pianist...	Five o'clock revue:	Skippy sketch.....
5:15	Monitor Views News..	Speaker; pianist..	popular	Dell Campo, tenor.
5:30	Singing Lady.....	Tom Mix sketch...	All-American Boy..	Melody Mart.....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Wizard of Os.....	String quintet.....	"Cowboy Tom".....
6:00	NBC dance music....	Evening Tattler;	Reports; talk.....	Kaltenborn's news
6:15	Joe and Bateese.....	records; talks....	Dance music.....	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	Reports; sports.....	News; soloist.....	Black and Blue...	Football Forecasts
6:45	Lowell Thomas.....	Your Folks & Mine	Local dance music.	Gypsy Orchestra..
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy.....	Vocal program....	Myrt and Marge..	Reports; news.....
7:15	Three Musketeers....	After Dinner Revue	Just Plain Bill....	Fischer's Orchestra
7:30	Potash & Perlmutter.	Circus sketch.....	'Music on the Air'	Organ recital.....
7:45	Irene Rich, talk.....	The Goldbergs....	Boake Carter, news	Brunswick Orch....
8:00	Ethel Shutta; Walter	Jessica Dragonette;	Vocal trio; orch..	Chemistry talk...
8:15	O'Keefe; orchestra...	Cavaliers quartet;	Edwin C. Hill....	Piano recital.....
8:30	Dangerous Paradise...	pianos; Rosario	March of Time,	As I See It.....
8:45	Red Davis sketch....	Bourdon's Orch..	news sketches....	Modern Minstrel..
9:00	Phil Harris's Orches-	Fred Allen's Revue;	Philadelphia Or...	Dance music.....
9:15	tra; Leah Ray.....	Roy Atwell; orch.	Threads Happiness	Organ recital.....
9:30	Phil Baker; quartet;	Clark, Herrick;	Football Show;	Le Paradis Band.
9:45	vocal duo; orchestra.	Morris Rakov Or.	speakers; music..	Reports; news.....
10:00	"Ironmaster"; sketch,	The First Nighter,	Olsen & Johnson,	Sam Bittell and
10:15	with band music....	dramatic sketch..	soloists; orch.....	his orchestra.....
10:30	Football Serenade,	Lum and Abner's	"Greek Orator"...	News Service.....
10:45	college band.....	Friday Sociable..	Reports; news.....	Symphonic Strings.
11:00	Reports; sports.....	Forecasts; news...	Ranny Weeks and	from Montreal...
11:15	News flashes.....	Davis Orchestra	his orchestra....	Boswell Sisters....
11:30	Milton Ebbins and	Jack Denny and	Isham Jones and	
11:45	his Ambassadors....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:15 WBZ, Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs: speakers program.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

After Luncheon

1:15 WBZ, Army-Notre Dame football game, Yankee Stadium, New York City.
1:30 WEEI, WAAB, Yale-Princeton game, from New Haven, Conn.
1:45 WNAC, Boston College-Holy Cross football game, from Chestnut Hill, Mass.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:00 WAAB, Tabloid review of "Mr. Whittington," musical comedy, from London.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ, "Economics in the New Deal"—"The New Deal—What It Is," speakers program.
8:15 WAAB, Fray and Braggiotti, French and Italian piano duo.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.
9:00 WEEI, "Baron Munchausen"; soloist; vocal groups; Al Goodman's Orchestra.
9:30 WAAB, Concert Band, Edward D'Anna, conductor; Indian legend.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, "Bowery Days," music and drama of the "Gay Nineties."
10:00 WNAC, Program to and from S. S. Jacob Ruppert, Byrd expedition ship.
10:45 WAAB, "Leaders in Action"—Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson," H. V. Kaltenborn.
11:00 WEEI, "One Man's Family," sketch from San Francisco.
11:00 WBZ, WLS Barn Dance program from Chicago.
11:00 WAAB, George Jessel; Vera Van; Melodeers Quartet; Rich's Orchestra.
11:45 WEEI, "Hollywood on the Air": guest screen players; orchestra.

Sunday's Features

10:45 WNAC, Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:30 WNAC, Address by King Christian X of Denmark, from Copenhagen.
1:00 WAAB, Columbia Church of the Air, conducted by Mr. John C. Lathrop, C. S. B.; address, "There Is Always a Way Out"; hymns by mixed quartet.
3:00 WAAB, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Bruno Walter, conductor.
8:00 WBZ, Egon Petri, Dutch pianist; symphony orchestra, Frank Black, conductor.
9:00 WAAB, Beethoven Foundation: Katherine Gary, soprano; Hans Ebell, pianist.
10:30 WAAB, "Conclave of Nations": Signor Augusto Rosso, Italian Ambassador; music.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Ely vs. Hultman

Knocking Police Commissioner Hultman around has seemingly become a major pastime. And every time the commissioner get a knock, whoops of glee are emitted by press and critics. The latest thump sustained by Hultman was caused by the failure of his police to obtain substantial evidence of liquor selling in a series of speakeasy raids last Tuesday night.

* * *

There are those however, who cannot hold Hultman entirely responsible for these failures. Earlier in the day the chief executive of the State had publicly ordered immediate action from the Boston police. It would have been a dull-witted speakeasy proprietor indeed who would have needed more than this to convert his place into a model Y. M. C. A., ping pong tables and all, pending the visit of the police.

* * *

Who Tipped Off Raids?

The sequel to this fiasco was the indignant query from the chief executive as to who tipped off the proprietors. More than one commentator has observed that following the clarion calling card issued early in the day, any further activity by police informers would have constituted sublime redundancy.

* * *

It is difficult to squelch the thought that if the officials over Hultman had desired a real crop of speakeasy proprietors in court, better results could have been obtained by a less conspicuous and noisy procedure.

* * *

Why Few Raids Before?

It is equally difficult to understand why there has been such delay in starting this clean-up campaign. These speakeasies were always illegal, but their presence in violation of prohibition called forth no such official determination to stamp them out as we are witnessing today. At no time in the last 14 years has there been such a drive to eradicate the speakeasies as the need to protect the liquor licensees has evoked. Is it then true that there is a sliding scale of values attached to laws, and officials pick and choose those they will enforce?

* * *

It is obviously true that Boston has or has not been infested with speakeasies for a long time. If it has been, then the drive to eradicate them well might have been launched by Governor Ely long ago. If it has not been then Hultman has not been derelict in his duty to the extent the present bleating would indicate.

To Sell for Taxes

Mayor James M. Curley announced today that 11,500 parcels of real estate are advertised for sale for unpaid taxes. Last year, Collector William M. McMorrow advertised for sale approximately 9000 real estate properties.

* * *

The total amount of 1932 real estate taxes collected from Nov. 1, 1933, to Dec. 1, this year, was $958,254.98. This leaves a balance of unpaid realty taxes in Boston amounting to $6,843,699.89. The total tax warrant, or amount of real estate taxes due the city for 1933, was $62,261,114.10.

* * *

Young's Hotel Again

Is Mayor James M. Curley going to win his fight for aged Young's Hotel, which he recently leased at an annual cost to the city of $45,000? The Massachusetts Real Estate Owners Association, Inc., says no. Mayor Curley says yes. At any rate, the association is going to do all in its power to turn about the transaction and plan to appeal to the Supreme Judicial Court in the matter.

* * *

Shortly, they expect to file a bill in the court in an effort to break the costly lease. Ten taxpayers in the real estate organization, as provided for by the city charter, are said to be ready to file the bill of complaint.

* * *

To Restock Fish in Streams

The largest project approved this morning in terms of money and men was that of Mr. Raymond J. Kenney, State Director of Fisheries and Game, under which 411 men would receive employment, at a total expenditure of $194,714.

* * *

This project calls for the restocking of rivers and streams and the elimination of starfish along the coastal waters of the State from Salisbury on the north to Seekonk in the south. The other projects approved involved 29 communities and several thousand men.

Boston Bar Opposes Coakley Petition

Former Attorney-General Herbert Parker and Mr. Robert Dodge, president of the Boston Bar Association, both representing that organization in opposing the petition of Mr. Daniel H. Coakley to be reinstated as a member of the bar in Massachusetts, presented their arguments before Judge Fred T. Field in the Supreme Judicial Court today.

They urged that the original decision disbarring Mr. Coakley in 1922 for extortion and blackmail be upheld on the grounds that there was and still is justification for restraining the lawyer from practicing in Massachusetts.

It is expected that Mr. Coakley will argue in his own behalf some time this afternoon or tomorrow morning, followed by a brief argument by his counsel.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and colder tonight, with temperatures somewhat below freezing; Saturday increasing cloudiness, continued cold; fresh northwest winds, gradually diminishing.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy and much colder tonight; Saturday fair.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair, colder tonight; Saturday partly cloudy.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong northwest winds diminishing tonight and shifting to north over south portion, and fair weather tonight and Saturday.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 10:58 p. m., Saturday 11:04 a. m.
Height of tides 8.3 feet, 9.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:44 p. m.

Rock Island Car Loadings

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (AP)—Freight loadings of the Rock Island last week totaled 19,894 cars, compared with 18,457 in the like 1932 interval and 20,739 in the previous week.

College 'League' To Meet at Harvard

Plans for the eighth annual meeting of the New England Model League of Nations have been formulated and two new colleges admitted to membership. This year's meeting will be held in March at Harvard University with an expected attendance of 300 delegates from 31 colleges and universities.

The league was founded in 1927 by the combined action of a group of colleges to stimulate interest in the procedure and activity of the League at Geneva, and to acquaint undergraduates interested in international affairs with the difficulties involved in present-day diplomacy.

Following the general pattern of the League of Nations at Geneva, five committees are planned, one on legal and constitutional questions, with others on technical organizations, general humanitarian questions, political subjects and the German refugee question. Emily Lewis of Smith College, president, heads the executive committee of the league this year.

Foreign Policy Head Named

Dr. Raymond L. Buell, visiting lecturer at Harvard College on International Relations, has been appointed executive head of the Foreign Policy Association. With the amendment of the association's constitution, the title of Dr. Buell's office will be president. He succeeds Mr. James G. McDonald, who recently resigned to accept the League of Nations appointment as High Commissioner for German Refugees.

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Lex. Ave. at 48th WIckersham 2-1743

Tip on Eddie Cantor

"WE WANT CANTOR"

BORN IN NEW YORK, SON OF A POOR VIOLINIST. PARENTS DIED WHEN HE WAS 2. BROKE INTO THEATRE ON AMATEUR NIGHT AND BECAME GUS EDWARDS' PROTEGE. STARRED IN ZIEGFELD FOLLIES.. HAS FIVE DAUGHTERS. IS CHIEF SUPPORT OF JEWISH ORPHANAGE IN NEW YORK..

a tip—JITTERY TUBES? REPLACE WORN-OUT TUBES WITH NEW CUNNINGHAM RADIO TUBES OR RCA RADIOTRONS, THE ONLY TUBES GUARANTEED BY RCA.. DISCOVERIES UNKNOWN WHEN YOU BOUGHT YOUR TUBES HAVE BEEN BUILT INTO THE NEW 1933-34 TUBES FROM RCA'S GREAT LABORATORIES. FIVE VITAL IMPROVEMENTS THAT GIVE NEW LIFE TO YOUR RADIO SET..

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The Home Forum

Toadstooling

STRANGELY enough, it was our London cousin who first thought of it. Because we lived in the country and suffered from an abiding sense of superiority, we naturally received the suggestion with mild ridicule.

"But you can't eat them," we objected.

"I don't want to eat them," Joanna said, turning her back on us and looking out of the window into the garden.

"Then what do you want to do with them?"

"Keep them."

We laughed. The idea of keeping toadstools was fantastic.

"We are going mushrooming tomorrow if we wake in time," we told Joanna.

"Then I shall go toadstooling," she rejoined stubbornly.

We left the house as the kitchen clock struck six and took the road that led to the best fields. Looking back at the house, we saw the curtains of Joanna's room closely drawn. She wasn't even peeping.

One never finds many mushrooms. However early one arrives on the scene of their habitation small bits of broken stalks lying in the grass tell of still earlier arrivals.

By the time we arrived home we had, between us, about a dozen mushrooms. When they came in on the dish for breakfast, they looked still less. Joanna said she didn't like the taste of them—and I believe she meant it—so we had two each and felt rather hungry.

After lunch, when the sun was burning its way through the fiery leaves, Joanna took a basket and went off toward the woods. We watched her rather curiously until she disappeared. I think we half wished she had asked us to show her the way.

The woods were at their best in the afternoon light, when the sun drew the soft damp scents into the air and a quiet glow rested on the mosses the rain had left. We knew every inch of them, the deep, high banks where the roots of the trees showed bare; the stretches of short grass where the little paths branched left and right; the bough that had fallen many years ago and still hung like a great beam across the stream. We wondered how much of the restfulness, the exquisite loveliness of the woods Joanna would feel and understand—Joanna with her light town shoes, leaving pointed holes where the heels sank into the soft ground.

She must have returned while we were having tea, for we neither saw nor heard her. We were busy discussing plans for the morrow and had forgotten all about her for the time.

And then she came in with a wide bowl held out in her hands, and stood in the stream of sunlight that fell across the room.

"There were far more than I could bring," she explained, "orange, scarlet, brown, cream, purple—heaps and heaps of them. They reminded me of sugared buns, and umbrellas blown inside out."

She had chosen a small portion of green bark against which to set her toadstools, with lichen-covered twigs and a deep bed of damp moss. A little group of modest purple caps clustered on thin stalks about an old stone; a wide orange head rose above a mound of moss and peat; two small greeny-creamy specimens rested near the brim; and a rough skinned ball of dark brown, as like a toad as a plant could be, half buried itself beneath a bunch of oak leaves.

She left the bowl on the polished sideboard, where the colors trickled deep into the wood, and joined us at the table. Her delicate fingers were stained, the waves of her hair had flattened out over her forehead, and an atom of moss was sticking to her nose.

We bought a book on toadstools after that and became experts on the subject. You need not get up early to find the best ones, unless you particularly wish to, and you can always gather as many as you like since the market people invariably leave them alone. Another point in their favor is their wonderful variety of color and texture; and, since one does not eat them, they will last quite happily for at least a week if kept moist.

Gradually we came to admit—after Joanna had gone back to town—that there is quite a lot to be said in favor of toadstooling.

D. A. L.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

The Christian Science Monitor - Photo by H. G. Chalmers, London

A View of the Southern Alps, in New Zealand, With Mount Cook in the Distance

Kite in Kensington Gardens

Of all London contrasts that between Kensington Gardens and Hyde Park is perhaps the most striking. Nothing separates them but a mere railing, but how different their auras! . . .

How many times have we not found Hyde Park the center of some agitation! But only twice have we seen the serenity of Kensington Gardens seriously disturbed.

The day was a sunny Sunday. Passing along the green alleys of Kensington Gardens, we were astonished to perceive a small crowd at the edge of the Round Pond.

"A crowd in Kensington Gardens," we said, and hurried to find out the reason for so unusual a gathering. When we did arrive we found it attached to the end of a string.

The string led steeply heavenward, and at the far end, soaring over the tree-tops and dwarfing the distant towers by its loftiness, fluttered a marvellous kite. Technically speaking, kites should not flutter; they ought to stand stiff to the wind, like the sail of a racing yacht; but this lovely thing had been designed for beauty as well as for efficiency. In twenty yards the string had thinned to invisibility, and the toy seemed as free up there as a living thing finding its way against the wind, writhing behind it a tail full thirty feet long, vividly scarlet, as though a fantastic tropic ray-fish had escaped heavenward from a coral aquarium. In the joy of this delusive liberty it seemed to dance on the air, now diving, now climbing, while that sinuous tail described a series of arabesques on the background of blue. . . .

Wilder and wilder grew the evolutions of the kite, till it was swooping against the sky, as though the little Chinaman were a sky-fisher and the kite a gigantic fish. At last with one tremendous plunge, the kite, passing beyond his control dived, head first into a group of distant trees. . . .

A lanky lad pulled off his coat and handed it to a bystander. Placing a park chair under the tree, and using it as a step-ladder to the lower branches, he began to climb vigorously. . . . Slowly the hero descended. He came down more carefully than he went up, pushed no longer by the questing fire. Now he was in the lower branches, and we pressed closer to give him the welcome he deserved.—From "We Explore London," by JAN and CORA GORDON. (New York: McBride.)

The Admiral of Pearl Divers

Just when all the men of our party had relaxed their vigilance, and were heaving sighs of contentment at the prospects of food and cool sea water, we met suddenly a four-wheeled wagon, drawn by six mules at a gallop, and within its high sideboards men shouting. . . .

We learned later that a pearl-diver, Domingo Melendres, having found that great pearl which is still among the Spanish crown jewels, and being able, therefore, to seek the favor of a La Paz beauty, had bought this wagon for his *enamorata*. This was the first four-wheeled vehicle ever seen in the Three Californias. And why anyone, in those days, should have brought it there is beyond understanding except by pearl-divers, who know only their trade, and how foolishly to spend what they earn with so much danger. Of the four hundred leagues between San José del Arroyo and Monterey Bay, little then permitted more than two riders abreast, and much of it with difficulty but for one horseman. Now that I am old, they call "road" that which is for wagons; but when I was a boy, *"El Camino del Rey"* was for a King where he should be—on the back of a serviceable mule. While we had, of course, two-wheeled ox carts with solid wheels, to bring in our sugar cane, we respected mules too much to use them in wagons, and ourselves beyond being willing to ride in such contraptions.

There happened to be at La Paz then no one who had ever driven a team of horses. The problem of the wagon having been laid before the Company of Manta-Feeders, they had decided first of all to fill it with the girl the giver sought and her relations, since after the unbroken mules were attached it would be difficult to load in women. Six riding mules were then harnessed, but as they had never before worn harness, they had bucked it off several times before being fully convinced that it could only be some new and foolish form of saddle. They had finally been completely blindfolded in place, and the wagon with its load rolled up behind them.

Seated on each mule was a pearl-diver's apprentice, not over-pleased with his job, but ready to guide his mount by bridle reins, since no other method of driving was known to any of them.

All being ready, the Admiral of Pearl-Divers had fired a gun so that all the postillions might pull off the mules' blinders at the same instant, thus ensuring that all animals would start at the same time.

They were off at the shot like a cannon ball. Mules wearing harness blinders for the first time, and unable to look about them, could only surmise from the noise and confusion that a herd of hungry lions, seeking mule flesh, was approaching. Therefore a quick start was their only hope of life.

Not having been allowed to see the wagon behind them, the terror of these six mules was infinite when it rushed after them, with screechings and groanings due to the lack of a road and to ungreased axles. . . .

Seeing the wagon before me and the damage it had caused us, I then made an oath, which at a hundred years old I have not broken, never to enter a four-wheeled vehicle. Where a horse cannot carry me, nor a mule take me, there I do not go. Simplicity of life vanishes when goods can be brought cheaply in wagons for long distances.—From "The Journey of the Flame," by ANTONIO DE FIERRO BLANCO. Translated by WALTER DE STEIGUER. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

THE Southern Alps, so named because they bear a certain resemblance to the mountains of Switzerland, are located about the center of the South Island of New Zealand. Actually they differ in many ways from the Alps in Europe. They are much barer. That glorious abundance of mountain flora found on the lower slopes of the Swiss mountains is, except for a few inconspicuous white flowers, almost absent in New Zealand. The climbing is much rougher and more difficult. One has to have some climbing ability for the gentlest "walks" in the Mount Cook region. There are none of those attractive little mule tracks, so beloved by the less athletic traveler among the mountains of Europe. I have been told, though I cannot answer for the correctness of this statement, that the Southern Alps are very young geologically and that, in ten thousand years' time, their appearance will resemble that of the Swiss Alps today.

One of the greatest difficulties that has to be contended with by the climber in the Southern Alps is the trickiness of the weather. New Zealand generally enjoys a beautiful climate, but the same cannot be said for its Alpine region. Heavy storms of wind and rain come on unexpectedly and may trap one for days in a mountain hut; and, too, sudden thunder and lightning storms are unpleasant things to be caught out in on a bare hillside.

You never know what the weather is going to do next, but it is rare to get more than three perfectly fine days on end. Often an unfortunate would-be climber will come to the hotel which acts as headquarters for climbers in the Mount Cook region, sit there looking impatiently at the rain for the duration of his holiday and have to go away without even a sight of the peaks.

* * *

Mount Cook, 12,349 feet above sea-level, is the highest mountain in Australasia. It has three summits all of which are considerably higher than Mount Tasman, the next highest mountain in New Zealand, though Tasman is a harder climb.

Given good conditions, the ascent of Mount Cook can be done in three days. First day to the base hut, second to the main summit and back to the hut (an extremely long day) and third back to the hotel. But it is unusual for anyone to "get it" in that time. The weather on Cook is particularly bad, and to be kept waiting at the hut for days till the elements allow one to risk attempting the climb is the expected thing. No one attempts Mount Cook who has not at least a week to spare in which to "wait for the weather," and even then he may be obliged to return to the hotel without making the ascent. Even when conditions permit one to proceed farther than the hut, they may, likely enough, send one back without reaching one's goal.

With all this, however, the region is a glorious resort for a lover of high places and I, for one, would sooner climb there than in any other mountains in the world. The fact of things being extra difficult adds to the pleasure of triumph, when one does succeed, and the great wildness and austerity of the country contributes to its charm for one who likes the great open spaces.

It would be hard today to find a mountain in the Swiss Alps that has never been climbed, but in the Southern Alps first ascents are made every year and there is still many a virgin peak to tempt the skilled adventurer. All the time something new is being done, some new traverse or some new way up a big peak attempted. Often at the hotel one may hear the great men in the climbing world discussing the pros and cons of a prospected new route and one realizes, with a thrill, that out here one is living in the time of great discoveries, not only looking back on the history of past achievements.

To me—and to others like me—the great isolation of the region is a tremendous addition to its attraction. A six-hour bus drive on a rough, circuitous road from Timaru—the nearest railway station, over a hundred miles away—removes one from the average souvenir hunting tripper. As the road comes to an end at the hotel and there are only a few scattered farms for the last few miles, one is not troubled by scores of motor cars flashing past every time one walks on it as is the case on the roads near more accessible pleasure resorts.

The weather treated me kindly when I paid by first visit there last March. During twelve days, I was never balked from such mild climbs as lay within my unskilled power. From what I have said earlier in this article, it may be seen how remarkably fortunate I was. This being so, it may seem easy for me to speak so favorably. But I believe that, had the elements been against me and prevented my modest little ascents, I would still have gained my love for the Southern Alps and been inspired with a longing to go back to try again and again at the things that beat me the first time—that perpetual longing that is deep down in the mountaineer's heart.

I *shall* go back, I shall do better things, each time I shall scale something a little more difficult. That is the desire that my few days in the Southern Alps have aroused in me.

Maybe I shall "get" Cook one day—maybe Tasman, the most difficult of them all. Who knows his powers until he has tested them? But I am looking too far into the future and the "maybe." Meantime I only know that I am going back!

H. G. C.

José and Juan

When night came on the desert,
With starlight flooding far,
José came with his fiddle
And Juan his old guitar.

They'd sit upon a hillside
That faced the rising moon
And send into the vastness
Some old remembered tune.

The shadows seemed mantillas
That swayed with rhythm then;
We heard the silver slippers
And castanets again.

We heard what drowsy laughter
Before the night was gone!—
And I have wondered whither
It led José and Juan.

GLENN WARD DRESBACH.

Victoria Was a World in Herself

In a country where ministries nearly always changed at each general election, the Queen was the symbol of continuity. In the Privy Council it was sometimes only her memory which helped that body through a complex procedure regarding which the extant records were silent. In her immediate actions, she kept the future always in view. She hated to see ministers extricate themselves from a false step by blaming subordinates. Not being swayed by the eddies of public opinion as a responsible Cabinet was bound to be, she could persuade statesmen not to despise popular feeling, but to anticipate its swift and fateful reactions.

It has been said, with a touch of irony, that she regarded herself as the pivot round which the machinery of the State revolved. But was the image so very far wrong? She was in actual fact the fixed center of the realm, the axis of the Empire, the symbol of its unity. This was clearly manifest in 1897, when she celebrated her Diamond Jubilee, the sixtieth anniversary of her accession. It had been her wish that this should be a festival of the Empire, and of the Empire alone. Many foreign sovereigns had wished to be invited. "Have you any plans or wishes," wrote the Emperor William II, "about our coming or not coming to your Jubilee, and whether some of our children are to come with us or not?" The Crown Princess of Greece wrote that she was dying with eagerness to witness her grandmamma's jubilee. The Queen set all these foreigners aside, and Lord Salisbury, her Prime Minister, approved; for like herself, he remained true to the doctrine of "splendid isolation." The Jubilee as thus conceived was compared to a challenge flung by England to the other nations of the world; they might well envy her, for she was a world in herself.

The Queen herself arranged the program for the great day. She had invited the Colonial Prime Ministers and their families to be the guests of the Government in London; British and native troops had been ordered over from all the Dominions and Colonies. The streets of London saw the march-past, not only of English, Scottish, Irish and Welsh regiments, but mounted infantry from the Cape, and troops from Australia, Canada and India, Hausas from the Niger, Chinese from Hong Kong, Dyaks from Borneo, Zaptiehs from Cyprus. The Jubilee procession was like a Roman triumph.

When she rose that morning the Queen noted in her journal: "How well I remember this day sixty years ago, when I was called from my bed by dear Mama to receive the news of my accession!" Then her children and grandchildren came to breakfast with her, and presented her with a beautiful diamond chain, its snap formed by the crown and the two dates, 1837-1897. For this solemn occasion the "Widow of Windsor" abandoned for a day her black satin dress and wore one of gray silk trimmed with silver embroidery. "My bonnet was trimmed with creamy white flowers and white aigrettes, and some black lace." Round her neck she had placed her "lovely diamond chain." She attended divine service, and then made her progress through London amidst enormous crowds. "A never-to-be-forgotten-Day. No one ever, I believe, has met with such an ovation as was given to me. . . . The crowds were quite indescribable, and their enthusiasm truly marvelous and deeply touching. The cheering was quite deafening, and every face seemed to be filled with real joy. I was much moved."

In front of St. Paul's a strange machine, then a novelty, had been turning, and a few days later, in a misty quivering picture on a screen, people were able to gaze upon the amazing spectacle of Her Majesty seated in her low landau, inclining her parasol like a live being. . . .

On her return to Buckingham Palace she burst into tears after all that overwhelming cheering. "How kind they are to me!" she said. Before leaving the Palace she had pressed an electric button, and her finger had sent a message to every corner of the Empire: "From my heart I thank my beloved people. May God bless them!" Next morning a lady of the Court was reading to her the newspaper accounts of the previous day, when the tears of the Queen again intervened. "But what have I done," she asked, "to deserve that they should say all this of me?" — From "The Edwardian Era," by ANDRE MAUROIS. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Imagination and Civilization

Unquestionably many other ancient American races developed the nuclei of their cultures and their civilizations along much the same lines as the Pueblos; that is, through the necessity of self-protection. But unlike the Pueblos, they did not stop when they found themselves fairly safe. Why some went so far ahead of others we cannot explain, just as we cannot explain how any individual or any race outstrips another in advancement. . . .

It was when man first began to realize that he had an imagination that his true cultural development was assured. It was his ability to picture things in his mind's eye, and his desire to express himself that led him to draw his first crude pictures with a bit of charcoal or colored clay upon the walls of his cave. It was the same urge that made him scratch figures of animals and of his fellow men upon bits of bone and deer antlers, and it was the same striving toward the imaginary that taught him to sing, dance, produce music, to invent religions and to evolve ceremonials. As he progressed in other directions, as he acquired new industries, new vistas opened to him and his artistic sense developed as fast or faster than his manual attainments. In the case of some races, imagination and art had their limits. Once the inner man was satisfied, once his life, his home and his family were safe, once he possessed a satisfactory home, tools, implements and weapons, his incentive to go further ceased and so did his artistic development. He was perfectly content to confine his carving, his painting and his other artistic talents to decorating his utensils, his weapons, his garments and his person. He could visualize nothing beyond what he required for personal comfort and safety, and which he already possessed. But in the case of other races and other individuals, irresistible longings and visions forever urged them on. When these people discovered that they could mold clay into any form they devoted their talents and their brains to expressing their imaginations in the plastic material. When they discovered that they could chip stone and carve and polish the hardest rocks, they realized the superior and enduring character of the new medium and became sculptors. And when they learned the use of metals they devoted all their energies to developing this new art. Their minds told them that clay houses were superior to those of leaves and thatch; from clay to stone buildings was another step; and along with their better living conditions and their desire further to improve their lives these races developed mentally and physically as well as economically. They learned that in unity there was strength. To carry out their ambitions and their art they must have time and peace, and to secure these they joined forces with their neighbors, formed alliances and worked amicably together for the benefit of all.—A. HYATT VERRILL, in "Old Civilizations of the New World." (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

Discovery

Gray monotone of days—and out of these
I made discovery of winter trees!
Unfoliaged, bereft of summer frills,
They triumph splendidly against the hills,
Starkly sincere, their branches in the blue
Pattern the sunset, beckon starlight through.
Caress them with your eyes—be ever fond;
You see not only trees—you see beyond!

MURIEL E. WOODRUFF.

"Heaven's first law"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN TIMES of stress, when material supports have failed, many have found comfort and help in that which before may have been deemed by them of little practical value. Whatever the individual problem may be, it is found that only in the development of spiritual values in human thought is a real solution possible in private affairs or the affairs of nations.

In seeking these spiritual values, inspiration and guidance are found in the study of the words and works of Christ Jesus, for above all others he made use of spiritual law when he overcame inharmony in a way that seems miraculous to the material thought. His works can be explained on no other basis than that of the application of God's law, which he knew to be above and beyond material law, and which annulled inharmony, not by chance or by reason of his individual intercession, but because of the authority of the truth which he understood and applied.

Christian Science aids the student in this pursuit of spiritual values because it is scientific Christianity, the Science which Jesus used so effectively when material evidences of sin, sickness, lack, and death were destroyed through the application of spiritual law. Christian Science reveals the spiritual interpretation of Scripture, and shows that the real creation is upheld by divine laws which are fundamental, inviolable, and which God enforces.

"The poet's line, 'Order is heaven's first law,'" writes Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in "Retrospection and Introspection" (p. 87), "is so eternally true, so axiomatic, that it has become a truism; and its wisdom is as obvious in religion and scholarship as in astronomy or mathematics." When one is tempted to think that order has ceased to operate in human affairs, reassurance is found in turning quietly and calmly to a study of "heaven's first law," and in pondering what must be the facts of existence, since this statement is axiomatic and order is of heaven.

With the Bible for authority, Christian Science teaches that God is the one all-knowing, all-good creator, who made all that was made and made all good. Therefore in God's creation law and order are basic, for only an orderly creation can be good and the product of a perfect cause. Man made in His image and likeness, as the Bible states, is "the compound idea of God, including all right ideas" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 475), and must express order in all respects and in all relationships. Therefore, order is a demonstrable fact in connection with health, home, business, and all human contacts.

Each individual idea is an entity abiding in God's kingdom and under "heaven's first law." Each is maintained in right relationship to all other ideas, even as individual numbers are always in proper relationship to other numbers under the law of mathematics. Consequently each idea is always active in its rightful place, and is always about the business of reflecting and expressing the Father, in complete and satisfactory degree, since that is a condition of its creation and the purpose of its existence.

Since this is scientifically true, how can one reconcile the appearance of disorder in human affairs, apparent on every side, with the Bible statement of a perfect creation? Only by recognizing the distinction between the material which to human sense seems real and the spiritual which is real because it is God-created; only by perceiving, as Christian Science teaches, that disorder is a false claim of what Paul called "the carnal mind," which, "is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be;" only by understanding that all inharmony is a phase of the Adam-dream, the dream of material existence, wherein disorder and evil seem, to the physical senses, to have a place in experience and to be as real as good. These inharmonious claims have no more basis in fact than has the belief that an error in addition can have a basis in mathematical law. Disorder is only the seeming absence of harmony, of which it is the supposititious opposite, and has no more actuality than ignorance can have in the infinitude of Mind, whose primal quality is wisdom.

Unlike material dividends, which are based on the sands of belief and slip away in time of stress, the dividends of peace, harmony, assurance, and understanding, resulting from the development of spiritual values in thought, are founded on the rock of spiritual reality. Many have come to value these true dividends above all else, and to rejoice that "the loss of earthly hopes and pleasures" (Science and Health, p. 265) has turned them to God, toward the attainment of that which is of real value. In the final reckoning it will also be found that what may appear to be a present loss is not in fact a loss, but merely the casting aside of encumbering beliefs in the orderly course of attaining that state of consciousness called in the Bible "the kingdom of heaven," the "pearl of great price."

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Cuba Making Valiant Effort To Erect Stable Government

(Continued from Page 1)

present Chief Executive, Señor Grau San Martin. The plan, according to reliable information i Washington, includes the formation of a coalition government with a President acceptable to all political groups, and the United States. The new President would remain in office until another Chief Executive was chosen at a constitutional election called for 1934. Presumably the plan would go into effect on or around Jan. 1.

Medina Leads Opposition

Today, President San Martin does not have the backing of the conservative Cuban elements. Only the radical groups in the A. B. C. and student bodies, plus the army, are behind him. For the moment, Señor Fernandez Medina, Uruguayan Minister to Cuba, is the guiding force behind the opposition groups. That he should have undertaken the task is the most fortunate thing that has come to pass since, to a large extent, he has relieved Washington from any charge of diplomatic interference.

Cuba, according to the Uruguayan Minister, "is closer to political tranquillity than at any time since the overthrow of Machado." Except for a "temporary" objection by the conservative element of the A. B. C. organization, he states that the plan is ready for action. He declares that the A. B. C. group will indorse the program "within a few days."

In the program which Señor Medina and other leaders have chosen there is the provision that President San Martin shall remain in office until the Constitutional Assembly, where presidential candidates are elected, meets shortly after the first of the year instead of April as generally scheduled. That the President will carry on is not wholly likely. Much will depend upon Washington's recognition or nonrecognition policy.

Widely Representative Council

However, whatever happens, the Assembly, when it convenes, will set about to reorganize the presidential cabinet with "true" representatives of all sections of public life. Thereafter, a council of 60, to be known as the Council of State, will be named to control the future activities of Cuban governments. Included in the council will be men from all walks of life—the Presidents and the cabinets will be answerable to them. The council would be selected by representatives of all present political factions.

What Washington would think about such a program is not known, officially. However, there is no question but what President Roosevelt and the Department of State would extend hearty approval to any program assuring Cuba of a government legally elected and able to maintain law and order. These are the points now standing in the way of recognition of President San Martin.

Coincident with this non-recognition policy is the claim made by certain persons who maintain that President Roosevelt has remained aloof because of socialistic tendencies of the San Martin government. This, however, is not entirely true, for Washington could hardly pass judgment upon the social philosophy of another country while the American people are going through the greatest unheaval in their recent history.

Revision of Platt Amendment

President Roosevelt sympathizes with fair and social justice, the breaking up of large estates and settling of land upon the laboring class, and the adjustment of the Platt Amendment, one of the "principal obstructions to complete Cuban freedom."

The Platt Amendment, it might be explained, is headed for drastic changes if the plans the political groups in Cuba are now for go into effect. The rewriting of the Cuban Constitution is definitely included and should this happen the amendment will probably reappear minus the United States' right to intervene in Cuban domestic problems.

The changed amendment probably would forbid Cuba to enter into treaties with other countries which would be likely to impair its independence. And probably the United States would be permitted to retain a coaling station at Guantánamo Bay. Otherwise, except for a few minor points, the present amendment would probably be relegated to the scrap heap.

What happens in Cuba during the next few weeks should be a factor in settling Washington's future Caribbean policy. President Roosevelt has steadfastly maintained the obligation of the United States to remain a friendly, sympathetic neighbor to the nations of the Caribbean region. He has refused to be stampeded into American intervention in Cuba.

He has tried to convince all Latin-American countries that the United States will not land troops to coerce any republic, no matter how seriously American lives and property may be endangered. He has given Cuba the opportunity to adjust its own problems and, if the island sets its house in order, he will have won a diplomatic triumph establishing Washington's Caribbean policy for all times, or at least for such a time as he remains in office.

Welles Praised and Censured

The appointment of Mr. Jefferson Caffery, now assistant Secretary of State and Ambassador-designate to Cuba, may have a most soothing effect upon the disturbed relations between the two republics. Mr. Sumner Welles, the present Ambassador, helped to rid Cuba of President Machado. For that act he was roundly praised. Next, he backed Dr. Carlos Manuel de Céspedes as the man most fitted to succeed Machado. For that act he was roundly censured. Dr. de Céspedes resigned and Señor Grau San Martin was chosen. Finally, Mr. Welles refused to see any reason why President San Martin should be recognized by Washington and for that act he was urged to resign and return to the United States. He did what he believed to be the right thing for the general welfare of the Cuban people. Incidentally, he did a good job.

Mr. Caffery goes to Cuba to inherit a situation which Mr. Welles and various political factions have brought to a head. He goes as the personal representative of President Roosevelt, for until Washington recognizes a Cuban President, Mr. Caffery will have no official diplomatic standing.

The Ambassador-designate has been closely in touch with the Cuban situation ever since Mr. Welles went to Cuba last summer. He has been in charge of Latin-American affairs in the Department of State, and has been at the receiving end of the telephone for most of the calls put through by Mr. Welles in Havana.

Mr. Caffery is thoroughly conversant with the situation. He goes to Cuba with an open mind, for he has been far enough away from the scene to avoid the often unfair pressure which Mr. Welles has been under. He has the benefit of the Department of State's reactions. It is understood that he favors a speedy recognition of a Cuban government.

If one reads between the lines two interpretations are possible: President San Martin will be recognized or a new man has been selected to succeed him, some man acceptable to Washington.

Cuban Telephone Staffs Return After Walkout

HAVANA, Dec. 1 (AP)—Telephone service was restored to normal througout the island as Cuba Telephone Company employees returned to work under a new agreement with employers.

President Grau San Martin signed last night a syndicalism decree which reportedly will be fought by the Federation of Labor.

A federation leader told the Associated Press that "the federation is comprised mostly of Spaniards and other foreigners who pay dues. The decree will force 1000 Cubans to join and, generally, they cannot pay. We have $59,000 in the treasury and we do not want people who have not contributed to this to enjoy its benefits."

Mexico 'Exhibits' Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Progress which Mexico has made in agriculture and cattle-raising was viewed by thousands at the eighth Annual Livestock and fourth Annual Agricultural exhibits which have just ended in Mexico City. Dr. Jose G. Parres, Subsecretary of Agriculture, presided at the joint exposition.

Guideposts to 20,464 Miles of Air

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Time-Tables of Air Services All Over World

Motion Pictures

Dancing Laughing Joan

A brand new Joan Crawford, bright and sparkling, instead of lydia-languishing, came to make holiday cheer on the Loew's State Theater screen in the opening yesterday of "Dancing Lady." And here is a dancing lady of the films who can dance—with zest and finish. So often the episodes illustrating a screen dancer's accomplishments have to be considerately skimmed over. Here they are emphasized as the best part of the show.

An excellent supporting cast and imaginative camera work expand a little story from a popular novel by Mr. James Warner Bellah into an exuberant musical entertainment. Janie Barlow (Miss Crawford) begins low, aims high, and hits. Mr. Franchot Tone is a Park Avenue smoothie, lends financial assistance for the arrow's first flight (he really lends it—Janie is an honest girl). But it is the grumpy director, Patch Gallagher (Mr. Clark Gable), who gives her the job and wins her heart. We admire her preference. For Mr. Gable has the masculine qualities of strength and directness and Mr. Tone (sad to record of so potentially fine an actor) looks too perpetually pleased.

Others who contribute their quota of entertainment in delightful fractions are Miss May Robson, Miss Winnie Lightner and Mr. Robert Benchley (making a New York columnist real for once by never having a pencil and hailing from the middle West). Mr. Ted Healy is good when his stooges are not at hand. And we have all too slight a glimpse of Dancing Fred Astaire.

The chorus numbers whizz by with mirrors and carousels, here enhanced by silhouettes, there glittering with unusual lighting effects, all in gorgeous rhythm of sound and spectacle, okayed by the director, Mr. Robert Z. Leonard, and by the audience.

Not Much Choice

The double feature bill at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters, which opened Wednesday, includes a gangster film, "The Mad Game," and a musical, "Take a Chance." And neither one is much better than the other. But if we must cast a vote, we'll place it on the first as the lesser of—well one dud and one almost-dud.

"The Mad Game" takes kidnaping for its theme to make it timely, and is produced and dialogued with some cinema sense. Moreover, its lead is played by the forceful Mr. Spencer Tracy, as Edward Carson, the gangster who changes his face and at least a part of his mental outlook. Score 2. Score 3 (for Michael, age 16)—it has the melodramatic thrill. Yes, Michael considered it a swell picture.

But then, he reveled in "Take a Chance," too. Whatever it was like on the New York stage, it is pretty poor stuff on the screen. This is the musical comedy in which Miss Ethel Merman sang "Eadie was a Lady" with such thunderous reverberations round the continent. "Eadie was a Lady" is sung, but not by Miss Merman, and we have yet to discover the cause of its success. M. L.

Air Service Around World Near

* * *

Lines Cover Three-Quarters of Distance; Pacific Ocean Remains to Be Conquered

* * *

Wiley Post, upon "giving her the gun" last July at Floyd Bennett field, started and completed a round-the-world flight in eight days that knocked into a cocked hat the remarkable "80 days" prediction of Jules Verne in his imaginative book. Yet the traveler who is wondering whether he can "do a 'Wiley Post,'" — fly around the world — can board a plane at Newark, not so far from Floyd Bennett field, and duplicate three-quarters of Post's feat today on regularly scheduled air lines and, adding a Pacific steamer link, go around the world in 50 days, actual travel time. Furthermore he can do it in a great deal more comfort than Post experienced, if not in his amazing time. Finally, any of the large travel agencies will be glad to sign up a world traveler for such a trip.

Journeying by the vicarious and popular method of travel-foldering will start one off on this world tour. A vacation rack will produce the requisite brochures to guarantee a three-quarter flight of the globe. To Cyril Johns of Thomas Cook & Son goes the credit for the finer details of connections.

Start of Seattle

Suppose one books passage around the world "à la Post." For convenience he starts at one of the termini of the world route which, in this case, is Seattle. The first folder necessary to his route is the United Air Lines' yellow schedule. On the evening of the first day, therefore, he boards one of the new three-mile-a-minute 10-passenger-cargo Boeing planes at Boeing Field, Seattle, and takes off for Los Angeles, a nine-hour flight in which he rests in full-length chairs overnight. After breakfast at United Airport he takes off at 7 o'clock on one of American Airways' comfortable Stinson 10-passenger trimotor planes and reach Dallas that evening.

At Dallas the next morning he continues on American Airways to Atlanta, where he changes to one of Eastern Air Transport's Curtiss Condor silent "Pullmans of the air" for Miami. Eastern Air, by the way, is the first American air company to put "sleeper" planes into operation on its New York-Atlanta, New York-Miami services.

"Rolling down to Rio" modern style is done over the lines of Pan American Airways in huge 20-passenger Sikorsky flying boats. Speeding southward from Miami by way of Haiti, along the chain of the Lesser Antilles to Trinidad, and so down the east coast of South America, he lands in seven days elapsed time in the Brazilian capital.

Graf Crosses Ocean

A great silver minnow floats over the harbor of Rio and he quickens at the magic of its name. Graf Zeppelin! The "Graf" makes the great leap across the south Atlantic under the command of Dr. Hugo Eckener. Threading her way along the South American coast to Pernambuco she heads for Cape Verde winding her way along the coast of northwest Africa across Gibraltar to Seville, Marseilles and to her hangar at Friedrichshafen.

He breaks his journey on the Graf at Seville, however, and boards one of the planes of Concessionaria de Lineas Subvencionada, the Spanish republic's air line, which brings him to Marseilles, France, by way of Madrid and Barcelona. At Marseilles he boards one of Air France's DeWoitine high-speed trimotor planes which is outbound every Thursday to the Far East. This line runs by way of Athens, Baghdad, Karachi, Calcutta, Rangoon and Bangkok to Saigon, French Indo-China. He could if he wished, and by suitable air connections, board one of the Fokkers of Holland's K. L. M. line to the Dutch East Indies or a Handley-Page of Britain's Imperial Airways, to India and Singapore, both services paralleling the French service. Ten days' flying is required at the moment to reach the termini of each of these far-eastern air services.

At Saigon, for instance, he should now have to embark by steamer to Hong Kong. At Hong Kong he would board the fastest transpacific express liner, the Empress of Japan, and in exactly 18 days would once more be in Seattle. From Saigon to Seattle should occupy 23 days' sailing time which is two days less than the time required to journey the other three-quarters of the globe by air travel.

Crossing the Pacific

Crossing the Pacific remains one of the hardest nuts for aviation to crack, but the key to Pacific flight is flying boats, capable of a cruising range of 2500 miles and over to effect long hops to Hawaii, Samoa and Manila. Another solution might be a chain of seadromes between the American island possessions of the type the United States expects to develop and operate across the Atlantic.

On the heels of the Government's seadrome announcement comes the news that at Baltimore a 50-passenger flying boat is being built for Pan American Airways, capable of a cruising radius of 3200 miles, powered by four motors and with a wing spread of 130 feet, which is 27 feet shorter than the DO-X. Such a boat, it is seen, will have the necessary margin to safely fly the 2000 miles to Hawaii from San Francisco, for instance. Presumably these ships are designed for transoceanic hops, since, though Pan American has announced that they were to be tested on its South American service, they are ready for the Atlantic, in case of a sudden Government announcement to fly the mails across the ocean to Europe.

Mr. Wiley Post, it will be recalled, flew from Siberia to Nome and Edmonton on both of his world flights. When traced on a globe map, instead of a Mercator's projection, which navigators use, it will be seen that connection with continental Europe northward out of Seattle and along the Aleutian Islands to Russia is a logical route and a possibility that may be consummated by Russian recognition. Again, a flying boat service is ideal for the over-water stretches encountered. Some day, too, Pan American may link its investment in Chinese air lines to the United States.

Important announcements are expected to follow Colonel Lindbergh's return to the United States, for it is under the ægis of Pan American that he made his present trip. While the Colonel was pleasure jaunting, it may be that his trained eye spotted an airport there, a seaplane base here and an airway beacon there as he went along. One thing remains quite certain, and that is that the oceans are soon to be conquered by aviation. And the only hardship that appears is waiting. A. D. H.

Sprague Resumes Teaching At School of Business

Prof. O. M. W. Sprague, who has just resigned as special assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury in Washington, will return today to the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration to resume his teaching there after a leave of absence of nearly four years. Professor Sprague left his chair as Converse Professor of Banking to act as economic adviser to the Bank of England.

He will teach a new course in business economics offered for the first time this year to students in the new extra session opening in January, as well as to regular first-year men. The course is intended to give students the opportunity to study business economics in the light of present national policies, and critically to evaluate the fundamentals of recovery in the light of a changing economic situation.

Circling World in 50 Days

The following itinerary covers 27,311 miles, or 2000 miles more than the circumference of the world, of which 20,464 miles are flown by plane and 6847 miles are by steamer. Wiley Post's round-the-world flight required eight days and covered 16,000 miles.

First day	1. Depart Seattle by United Air Lines plane at 9 p. m.
Second day	2. Arrive Los Angeles 5:41 a. m. Depart Los Angeles by American Airways plane at 7 a. m., arriving Dallas, Texas, 10:28 p. m.
Third day	3. Depart Dallas 10:28 a. m. Arrive Atlanta 6:30 p. m. Depart Atlanta by Eastern Air Transport plane at 7:20 p. m.
Fourth day	4. Arrive Miami 5:40 a. m. Leave Miami by Pan American Airways plane at 8:30 a. m., arriving Port-au-Prince, Haiti, where night will be spent.
Fifth day	5. Arrive St. Johns, Antigua, spend night.
Sixth day	6. Arrive Georgetown, B. G., spend night.
Seventh day	7. Arrive Belem, Br., spend night.
Eighth day	8. Arrive Fortaliza, Br., spend night.
Ninth day	9. Arrive San Salvador, Bahia, spend night.
Tenth day	10. Arrive Rio de Janeiro 3:45 p. m.
Eleventh day	11. Depart Rio de Janeiro by Graf Zeppelin 6:30 a. m.
Twelfth day	12. Arrive Pernambuco 11 p. m.
Fifteenth day	15. Arrive Seville afternoon.
Sixteenth day	16. Depart Seville 9:30 a. m., Concessionaria de Lineas Subvencionadas. Arrive Madrid noon.
Seventeenth day	17. Depart Madrid 9:15 a. m., arrive Barcelona 12:30 p. m. Depart Barcelona 1:45 p. m., arrive Marseilles 4:45 p. m.
Eighteenth day	18. Depart Marseilles (Thursday only) Air France.
Nineteenth day	19. Arrive Beirut, auto Damascus.
Twentieth day	20. Damascus to Baghdad.
Twenty-first day	21. Bushire.
Twenty-second day	22. Karachi.
Twenty-third day	23. Jodhpur and Allahabad.
Twenty-fourth day	24. Calcutta—Akyab.
Twenty-fifth day	25. Rangoon—Bangkok—Saigon.
Twenty-sixth day	26. Messageries Maritimes steamer to Hong Kong.
Thirty-first day	31. Hong Kong.
Thirty-second day	32. Empress of Japan from Hong Kong.
Fiftieth day	50. Arrive Vancouver and Seattle.

Jobless Clear Woods For New Hampshire To Get Winter's Fuel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HILLSBORO, N. H., Dec. 1—The melodic and rhythmic ring of steel against wood chimes in a tempo of double time as groups of unemployed swing their axes in a near-by woodlot.

These double beats are serving a twofold purpose. First, by aiding the local unemployed in getting their winter's supply of wood. Second, the cleaning and clearing out of the scrub and overgrowth of the forest.

It all came from an idea proposed by Mr. Henry I. Baldwin, research forester with the State Forestry Department. The old Fox estate, now owned by New Hampshire, needed attention. Mr. Baldwin immediately devised the idea of selling chopping permits at $1 to unemployed. They are allowed to chop as much as 10 cords of wood to a family. Mr. Baldwin marks the trees to be cut, which results in selective cutting and improved woodland.

Twenty men are now chopping about 2½ miles from the village, and others are on the waiting list. Mr. K. E. Barraclough, forester with the State Extension Service, in a recent visit here commended Mr. Baldwin on the work under way and said that many other communities and woodlot owners might profit by this same idea.

New Hampshire Women To Get $100,000 in Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 1—"White collar" workers, out of employment, will not be overlooked by the New Hampshire Relief Board, it was stated by Miss Eunice Patch, state director of the organization.

Nearly $100,000 is to be available immediately, which will be allocated to women clerks, stenographers and those accustomed to secretarial employment. Work for those now idle will provide employment until at least Feb. 15.

Boston Snapshots

End Parking Worries—Speaking of restless movie audiences, we were glad to note on the screens of several downtown theaters lately invitations to take advantage of free parking facilities. No longer need apprehensive patrons hasten to the doors before the end of a picture, anxious to see whether their cars have been decorated with tags—or whether a passing truck has fraternized with their fenders. They need only park their cars within the sheltering doors of a near-by garage, and have their parking tickets stamped at the box office as they pay for theater admission.

* * *

Movies with Sound—We had just remarked on the good acoustics of the little South Station Theater last night, when its excellence was demonstrated in a rather unexpected way. As a rather soothing series of South Sea Island pictures flashed on the screen, loud snores suddenly reverberated through the theater. Our neighbors looked furtively over their shoulders and turned round again smiling broadly. The snores grew louder—and the smiles broader. Finally, the manager stepped over and roused the sleeper. Ten minutes later, in the midst of a slapstick comedy the sounds of slumber burst out again—greeted this time by unrestrained merriment from the audience. We wondered whether the devotee at the shrine of Morpheus was watching his train time between naps.

'Red' Pamphlets Seized

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Dec. 1—Police in raids Nov. 29 confiscated Communist pamphlets assailing the Pan-American Conference and calling on the workers to strike Friday. Several were arrested.

Wings in the Dark—The East Boston Airport reminded us very much of Mr. Goldsmith's "Deserted Village" when we arrived there at nine o'clock the other night to meet the New York plane. After studying the road map we decided to go over by the East Boston tunnel and the trolley. The last passenger in the latter, we descended in a deserted square, grayed by drizzling rain. "Where's the Airport?" we asked the drowsy conductor. "Oh, just around the corner dow there," said he glibly. We proceeded around the corner in increasing rain. Eventually an expanse of lawns greeted us—and dimly in the darkness we saw the imposing airport building. A large sign directed us to waiting rooms, ticket offices and other interesting neighborhoods. But after walking damply round the building we found it completely deserted. Returning to the road we passed a closed filling station and a row of large hangars looming up in the light of a beacon revolving on a distant roof. Like a moth we gradually approached this beacon. But the hangar on which it stood seemed as dark as the rest.

* * *

With a last forlorn hope we rounded its corner — and there before us at last was the lighted office of the American Airways. An agent inside informed us that the plane was not due for half an hour. The rain had stopped and we set off on further explorations. No sooner had we wandered several hundred yards away, sniffing up the salty breezes of the sea, than the airport suddenly sprang into life and light. Out of the sky appeared the plane, adding its searchlights to the white flood of illumination on the ground. We hurried back just as it rolled up to the gate—twenty minutes early. In another five minutes the lights were out once more and the airport sank back into its damp obscurity.

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Greater Boston

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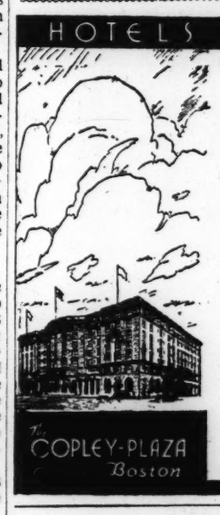

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The Editor's Puzzle

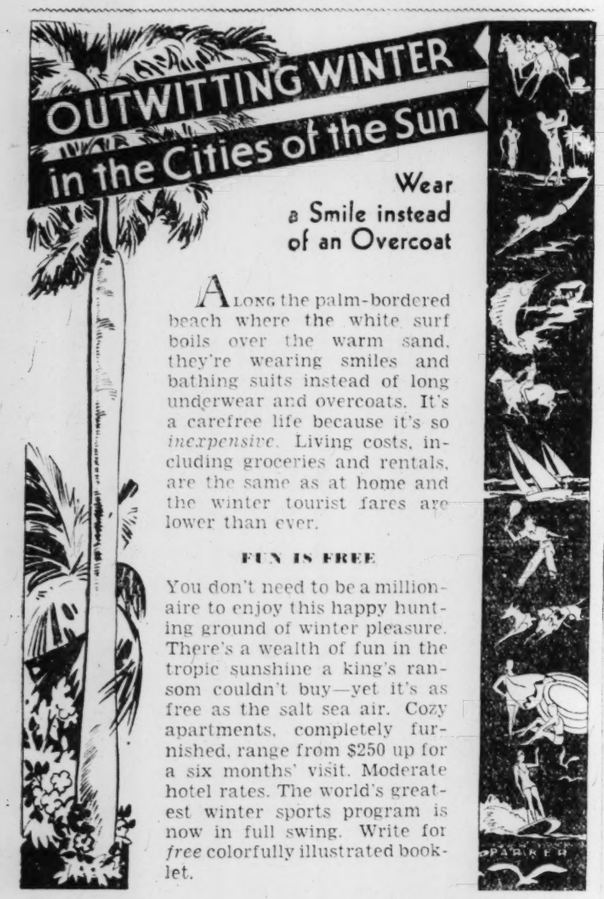
186

~~An~~ ~~English common name~~ ~~for~~ the larch is often called ~~the~~ "~~tree of~~ tamarack." ~~The~~ ~~tree sometimes~~ ~~It not uncommonly reaches~~ ~~heights up to~~ a height of ~~between~~ 70 to 100 feet, and has a girth ~~of trunk~~ of nearly ten feet ~~around~~.

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)

Hotels, Resorts and Travel

Florida



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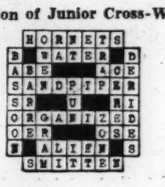

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Financial: Market Quotations

Security Prices Once More Move Quietly Forward

Industrial Specialties Are Most in Demand—Small Turnover

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (AP)—Stocks displayed a moderate upward urge today in quiet trading as the domestic gold rate was lifted another 8 cents to $34.01 an ounce.

While there was no rush for equities generally, and an occasional soft spot was noted in the list, the persistence of the Administration's price-raising program was an obvious selling deterrent.

Public participation was still at a minimum, and the majority of the transactions was accounted for by professionals. The British pound advanced some 8 cents, and the French franc moved up about 1-10 of a cent in early dealings, but subsequently yielded part of their gains.

Forenoon advances of 1 to around 3 points tapered about half in the late dealings.

American Telephone was a soft spot, while firmness predominated in U. S. Steel, du Pont, American Commercial Alcohol, Johns-Manville, Chrysler and Continental Can.

Transfers approximated 800,000 shares.

Treasury Financing

Aside from the steadily climbing gold rate and its depreciating effect on the exchange value of the dollar, the Treasury's financing plans for Dec. 15, when maturities of some $730,000,000 must be met, were awaited with much interest by investment circles.

Few, if any, bankers believe that the financing will involve the issuance of "greenbacks" or even the payment of any considerable amount of cash. Most of the obligations are held by the banks, it is said, and, as these have more cash now than they know what to do with, the forthcoming transaction is expected to mean little more than the exchange of one piece of paper for another. With the banks loaded down with idle funds, it was not believed the Treasury would have any difficulty in raising any reasonable amount it desired.

The freight car loadings report for the week ended Nov. 25, showing a decline of 17,942 under the previous week, apparently was not interpreted as pessimistic. The decrease, it was pointed out, was probably less than seasonal. The week's total of 581,347 loadings was 88,029 above the like 1932 period, although last year's week included the Thanksgiving holiday.

Bond Market Quiet

There was no definite trend to values in the bond market today, and trading was limited in all departments. U. S. Government securities on a smaller turnover than usual, lost a little ground during the first half of the session.

The further rise in the domestic gold price to $34.01 cent an ounce and a continued sag in the dollar did not, however, have an acutely depressing effect on the federal list. Some of the Treasury issues receded from 6/32s to 8/32s point, but in the balance of the list changes were narrower, ranging from a gain of 2/32s for Liberty first 4¼s to a loss of 4/32s in the Treasury 3¼s and 3⅜s.

In the corporation division there were irregular movements within all of the active groups. Thus, some secondary rails climbed from fractions to around a point, while others slipped back to the same extent. Utility and industrial loans followed the same uneven pattern.

Among the gainers were some obligations of the Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago & North Western, Great Northern, Missouri Pacific, Pennsylvania, American & Foreign Power, Gulf States Steel, Texas Corporation and Shell Union Oil.

Thin markets also were the rule in the foreign section. French Government issues were offered down rather sharply in spite of the firm action of the franc. British 5½s, Japan 6½ and Poland 7s ranged moderately higher. Most of the German issues were heavy and South Americans mixed.

Dividend Declarations

International Silver Company ordered a disbursement of $1 a share on the company's $7 cumulative preferred stock, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 13. This is the first payment on this stock since Feb. 15, 1933.

Chase National Bank declared a quarterly dividend of 35 cents a share on the 7,400,000 shares outstanding. The dividend is payable Jan. 1, 1934 to stockholders of record Dec. 9.

Wright Hargreaves Mines, Ltd., declared an extra cash payment of 5 cents a share and the regular quarterly dividend of the same amount, both payable in Canadian funds Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 9. Three months go similar disbursements were declared in American money.

Commercial Credit Company declared a 75-cent dividend on the class A stock on account of accumulations, thus clearing up all arrearages on that issue. A regular quarterly disbursement of 75 cents was also voted. Both are payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 11.

Vortex Cup Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 62½ cents a share on the class A stock and 12½ cents a share on the common, both payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Clinton Trust Company, New York, declared an extra dividend of 25 cents a share and a quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share on the capital stock, both payable Jan. 2 to stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 15.

United Carbon has declared a quarterly dividend of 40 cents, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Ludlum Steel has declared a special dividend of $1 on the preferred stock to stockholders of record Dec. 4.

Bank of France

PARIS, Dec. 1 (AP)—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes in francs: gold decreased, 1,460,000,000; sight balances abroad increased, 45,000,000; bills discounted at home increased, 721,000,000; bills bought abroad decreased, 29,000,000; advances increased, 6,000,000; circulation decreased, 338,000,000; current accounts decreased, 489,000,000. Rate of discount 2½ per cent.

Union Trust Relocated

The Union Trust Company, which recently combined with the Harris Forbes Trust Company, is now located at 24 Federal Street, Boston, in the quarters formerly occupied by the Harris Forbes Trust Company. These offices comprise complete banking facilities, including modern safe deposit vaults,

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 Range (High / Low) Div. in $ — Sales — High — Low — Last Dec. 1 — Last Nov. 29

	Sales	High	Low	Dec. 1	Nov. 29
Adams Express ...	900	8¼	8	8¼	8¼
Adams Millis	500	18¼	18	18¼	..
Addressograph	400	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Affiliated Prod	400	7	7	7	7
Air Reduction	500	103½	103	103½	101¼
Airway Elec App ...	200	2	2	2	..
Alaska-Juneau	10400	23⅜	23	23	22⅝
Alleghany Corp	900	3⅞	3½	3½	3⅜
Allegh pf ww xxx ..	500	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Allied Chem	3900	145⅜	142¼	143	142¼
Allied Chem pf	100	119½	119½	119½	119½
Allis Chalmers	900	19⅛	18	18⅜	18
Amerada	1500	45	44¼	45	44¼
Am Bank Note	4500	14¾	13¾	13¾	14⅜
Am Beet Sug pf	50	54	52	54	53
Am Brake S&F	300	13¾	13¾	13¾	24¾
Am Brake S&F pf ..	20	90	90	90	90
Am Can	3800	98¾	97	98¼	97
Am Can pf	100	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾
Am Car & Fdry	100	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
Am Chicle	100	47	47	47	47½
Am Com Alcohol ...	500	50¾	48½	49¼	47½
Am & For Pow	900	9½	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
Am & For Pow pf ..	900	21	20¼	20¼	..
Am & For Pow 8	200	15	14⅜	14¾	15
Am Hawaiian	600	19½	19¼	19¼	18⅞
Am Hide & L	100	8	8	8	..
Am Ice	100	6½	6½	6½	6½
Am International ..	400	8¼	8	8	8
Am Locomotive	200	26¾	26¾	26¾	25¾
Am Loco pf	400	39¼	38¾	38¾	..
Am Mach & Met	200	4	4	4	..
Am Metal	900	20	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
Am News	80	21¾	20¾	21¾	21⅛
Am Power & Lt	1700	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
Am P&L 6% pf	100	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅜
Am P&L 5% pf	600	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13¼
Am Radiator	8400	13¾	13⅛	13½	13½
Am Rolling Mill ..	900	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	17½
Am Smelt & Ref	9900	44¾	43⅜	43⅝	43¼
Am Steel Fdries	600	18¾	18¼	18¾	18⅞
Am Steel F pf	40	53½	53½	53½	52
Am Sugar Ref	700	55	54	55	53½
Am Sug Ref pf	100	105¼	105½	105½	105½
Am Tel & Tel	2600	118⅞	117½	117½	118⅝
Am Type F pf	20	83¾	81½	83¾	..
Am Wat W & E	900	18¾	17⅝	17⅝	17¾
Am Woolen	600	12⅜	11⅞	12⅜	11½
Am Woolen pf	900	57½	55¼	56½	54
Am Zinc Lead&S	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	..
Anaconda Cop	6200	15	14⅛	14½	14¾
Anchor Cap pf	30	87	87	87	..
Archer Daniels	300	27⅞	26½	27½	26⅞
Armour Ill A	1800	3½	3¼	3¼	3½
Armour Ill B	1100	2	2	2	2⅛
Armour Ill pf	900	40½	39¾	40½	40
Asso Dry Goods	300	13	12½	12½	12½
Atchison T&SF	2500	48¾	47¾	47⅞	47½
Atchison pf	800	57⅛	56¾	56¾	57⅛
Atl Coast Line	1800	34¼	34	34¼	34
Atl Refining	4500	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	30
Atlas Powder	200	32	32	32	31½
Atlas Tack	1500	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	30½
Auburn Auto	1100	46¾	45	45¼	44¾
Aviation Corp Del ..	1800	7⅛	7¼	7¼	7⅜

—B—

Baldwin Loco	1400	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	11
Balt & Ohio	3900	23⅞	23	23	23⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	400	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	24
Barker Bros	200	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	..
Barnsdall A	800	9	9	9⅛	9¼
Beatrice Cream	100	12⅜	12	12⅛	12⅛
Beech-Nut Pack	100	56½	56½	56½	..
Beneficial Ind L ..	1600	14¼	14¼	14¼	14⅜
Bendix Aviation	400	14¾	14¾	14¾	14⅜
Best & Co	200	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
Bethlehem Steel	4200	34¼	33⅜	33⅝	33⅜
Beth Steel pf	300	53	52	53	50¾
Bigelow Sanford	60	20½	20	20½	..
Blaw Knox	300	11¼	11	11	10⅜
Bohn Alum & Br	500	48¾	47⅛	48¾	47½
Borg Warner	4100	18⅜	17¾	18⅛	17⅝
Borden	5700	21	20½	20⅝	20¾
Briggs Mfg	1100	9⅞	9½	9⅝	9¼
Brooklyn Man T	100	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Brooklyn M T pf	100	70	70	70	..
Brooklyn Un Gas	200	63½	63½	63½	63½
Bucyrus E cv pf	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..
Budd Mfg	1200	5⅛	5	5	5
Budd Wheel	500	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3
Bulova Watch	300	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3
Burroughs Add	4500	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝
Bush Terminal	200	3	2⅞	3	2½
Bush Term deb	100	2½	2½	2½	2
Butte Cop & Zinc ..	100	2	2	2	..
Byers	900	26⅜	25½	25½	25⅜

—C—

Calif Packing	500	21	20⅜	20¾	20⅞
Campbell Wy&C	100	7½	7½	7½	7⅛
Calumet & Hecla ..	300	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
Canada Dry	400	26¼	26¼	26¼	25¾
Canadian Pacific ..	14700	13	12¾	12¾	13¼
Case Threshish	4900	71	69¼	69¾	69¾
Caterpillar Trac	2800	23½	22⅞	23	23¼
Celanese Corp	8900	45⅛	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
Central Aguirre	100	31	31	31	31
Cerro de Pasco	11700	35¾	34½	34⅝	34½
Certain-Teed	400	3¾	3½	3½	4
Chesapeake Corp	300	32½	32	32½	32½
Ches & Ohio	3700	39½	38¾	38⅞	38⅞
Chi & E Ill pf	200	2	2	2	..
Chi & Gt West	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
Chi & Gt W pf	100	7	7	7	..
Chi Mil & St P	800	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
Chi Mil & St P pf ..	1000	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	8¼
Chi & N'western	1700	7½	7½	7½	7½
Chi & N'west pf	200	12¾	12¾	12¾	12⅛
Chi Pneu T pf	200	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7½
Chi StP Min & O pf ..	10	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
Chi Rock Isl & P	200	3¼	3	3	3⅜
Chi RI&P 6% pf	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	4
Chrysler	58700	49½	48¼	48½	47¾
City Ice & Fuel	800	16	15¾	15⅞	16
City Ice & F pf	10	66	66	66	66
City Stores	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
City Stores A	20	4½	4	4	4
Clark Equipment	870	8½	8	8½	7½
Cluett Peabody	100	28	28	28	..
Colgate Palm-P	800	12½	12	12	12⅜
Collins & Aikman ..	3700	22	21¼	21¼	21⅛
Collins & Al pf	10	76	76	76	77
Columbia Gas	1300	12⅛	11½	11⅝	11⅝
Columbia G pf A	100	53	53	53	52½
Columbia Pic vtc	400	26½	25¾	26½	25
Columbian Carb	3800	62¼	60¾	61½	60½
Comm Credit	4800	16¾	15¾	15¾	15½
Comm Inv Tr	1500	34⅜	33¾	33⅞	34
Comm Solvents	9200	31⅜	30½	30⅝	30
Comwith & So	15600	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾
Comwith &S 6pf	500	28	27½	27½	27½
Conde Nast Pub	200	5⅞	5	5⅞	..
Congoleum Nairn ..	800	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
Consol Film I pf ..	400	9	9	9	8¾
Consol Gas	10700	37⅞	37	37½	37½
Consol Gas pf	200	83	83	83	83½
Consol Oil	8900	11¾	11¼	11¼	11⅜
Consol Rys Cu pf ..	100	2⅞	2	⅞	2⅞
Consol Textile	400	1	1	1	1
Container A	100	6	6	6	6½
Container B	200	2	2	2	2½
Cont Baking A	100	8	7¾	8	8¾
Cont Can	5200	72⅞	71¼	72½	71
Cont Dia Fibre	300	8	8	8	..
Cont Insurance	700	24⅞	24	24	..
Cont Motors	1200	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
Cont Oil	5100	18¼	17¾	17⅞	17¾
Corn Products	2200	72½	71½	72	69⅞
Coty	300	4	4	4	4⅛
Cream of Wheat	400	28⅛	28	28	28½
Crown Cork & S	500	35¼	34½	35	34
Crown Cork pf	100	35¾	35¾	35¾	..
Crown Zellerback ..	700	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	3⅝
Cuban Am Sug	100	5	5	5	5⅛
Cudahy Packing	600	37½	36¾	37	36½
Curtis Pub pf	100	41	41	41	40½
Cutiss-Wright	3750	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
Curtiss-Wright A ..	700	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5¼

—D—

Deere & Co pf	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11½
Deere & Co	1800	32¼	30¾	30¾	31¼
Del & Hudson	400	52	51½	51⅜	51
Del Lack & W	3500	24½	23½	23¾	23⅜
Devoe & Ray A	100	29	29	29	..
Diamond Match	400	28	27¾	27⅞	27⅞
Dome Mines	8900	34⅞	33½	34⅛	34
Dominion Stores	400	23¾	23⅜	23¾	22¼
Douglas A	300	14⅛	14	14	14
du Pont de Nem	14200	89¼	86¾	88¼	86⅛
du Pont deb	300	107	106	107	106
Duplan Silk	200	14⅛	14	14	14⅛

—E—

Eastman Kodak ...	1800	80	79¾	79¾	78¾
Eaton Fig	800	12¼	11⅞	12¼	11⅞
Eitingon Schild	500	..	1½	1⅝	1½
Elec Auto-Lite	1200	17⅜	16¼	17⅜	16⅜
Elec Boat	800	4½	4½	4½	4½
Elec Pow2& Lt	4200	5½	5¼	5¼	5½
Elec Pow & L pf	500	10½	10	10	10½
El Pw3⅓L 6%pf	100	9½	9½	9½	..
Elk Horn Coal	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Engineers Pub S	200	4½	4½	4½	..
Engineers PS ww ..	200	15	15	15	15
Erie RR	300	14½	14½	14½	14½
Eureka Vacuum	100	8½	8½	8½	..
Evans Products	3600	9¾	9⅜	9¾	9⅜

—F—

Fairbanks M pf	30	37	34⅞	34⅞	37¾
Fed M & S pf	100	62	62	62	..
Fed Motor Tr	100	6	6	6	..
Fed Screw W	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
Fed'd Dept Sto	100	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	..
Fidelity Phe F In ..	300	24⅞	23⅜	23¾	24½
Firestone T & R	700	22	21¼	22	21
First Nat Stores	200	56¾	56¾	56¾	56⅞
Fleischmann	100	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	15
Fourth Nat Inv	100	20	20	20	..
Fox Film A	100	8	8	8	14
Freeport Texas	3200	47¼	46¼	46½	46½

—G—

Gabriel Snub A	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
Gen Am Inv	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
Gen Am Trans	300	29	28½	28½	28½
Gen Baking	100	13	13	13	13
Gen Bronze	100	6	6	6	..
Gen Cable A	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
Gen Electric	22100	20¾	20⅛	20⅛	20
Gen Elec Sp	400	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
Gen Foods	1700	35⅞	35½	35½	35⅝
Gen Mills	900	65¼	65	65¼	64¾
Gen Motors	28600	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝	32½
Gen Mot 5% pf	700	88⅛	88	88	88¾
Gen Out Ad A	100	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	..
Gen Print Ink pf ..	20	78½	75¼	76½	..
Gen Public Service ..	200	3	2⅞	3	..
Gen Realty	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Gen Rlty pf ww	100	14	14	14	..
Gen Refractories ..	100	10	10	10	..
Gillette Saf Raz	400	11	11	11	11
Gimbel Bros	500	5¾	5½	5½	5⅜
Gimbel Bros pf	200	23½	22⅝	22⅝	..
Glidden	700	15½	15	15¼	15
Gobel (Adolf)	1200	7½	7⅛	7¼	7¼
Gold Dust	1500	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜
Goodrich	1600	14½	14⅜	14½	14¼
Goodrich pf	300	38⅞	36	36	..
Goodyear	3700	38	36⅝	38	36¾
Goodyear 1pf	300	59½	59	59½	59
Gotham Silk Hos ..	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7½
Graham Paige	1100	2½	2⅜	2½	2⅜
Grand Union	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
Grant (W T)	300	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼
Great Nor pf	1700	19½	18⅝	18⅝	18½
Great Nor Ore	300	10	8¾	9¾	9¾

1933 Range (High / Low) Div. in $ — Sales — High — Low — Last Dec. 1 — Last Nov. 29

	Sales	High	Low	Dec. 1	Nov. 29
Great West Sug ..	4500	36⅞	36½	36½	36½
Great W Sug pf ..	120	106¾	105	105	106½
Grigsby-Grunow ..	6200	⅞	¾	¾	⅞
Gulf States Steel ..	100	17	17	17	16

—H—

Hahn Dept Sto	300	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5¼
Hahn D S pf	100	25	25	25	..
Hanna (MA) pf	40	84	84	84	..
Harbison Walker ..	200	15	15	15	..
Hat Corp of Am	20	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
Hazel Atlas	500	91⅜	91	91	90
Hayes Body	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
Hercules Powder ..	400	62⅛	60⅞	62⅛	60½
Hercules Powd pf ..	10	109¼	109¼	109¼	109
Hershey Choc	100	49	49	49	..
Holland Furnace	1200	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5¾
Homestake Min	100	306	306	306	319
Houston Oil	500	24	23¾	24	..
Howe Sound	300	32⅜	32⅛	32¾	32¼
Hudson & Man	400	9⅛	9⅜	9½	9⅛
Hud & Man pf	100	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	..
Hudson Motor	1900	12	11⅞	12	11½
Hupp Motors	500	4	3⅜	3⅜	3¾

—I—

Ill Central	3500	29⅛	27⅞	28	28
Indus Rayon	1000	78⅜	77	78¼	77⅞
Ingersoll-Rand	1200	62	61½	61¾	60
Inland Steel	300	34¾	34	34¾	33⅞
Insuranshare Md ..	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
Interboro Rap T	400	9¾	9½	9½	..
Int Agr Corp	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
Int Business M	100	145	145	145	..
Int Carriers	100	5	5	5	..
Int Cement	200	31	30¾	30¾	..
Int Harvester	2000	41½	40⅝	41	40⅜
Int Hydroelec	100	5⅝	5½	5½	..
Int Nickel	5000	22	21⅝	21⅝	21¾
Int Pap&Pow A	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
Int Pap&Pow B	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅞
Int Pap&Pow C	100	1½	1½	1½	..
Int Print Ink	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	..
Int Salt	100	24	24	24	23½
Int Shoe	100	45½	45½	45½	45
Int Silver	400	40½	40	40½	38
Int Silver pf	10	63	62	62	60¼
Int Tel & Tel	5200	13½	13	13	13⅜
Island Crk Coal ...	300	28¾	28	28	28

—J—

Johns Manville	3300	58½	56½	57	55½
Johns Man pf	120	101¼	100	100	101½

—K—

Kelly-Springfield ..	100	2½	2½	2½	..
Kelvinator Corp	400	11⅜	11¼	11¼	11
Kendall Co pf	20	59	57¼	59	..
Kennecott Cop	6000	21¾	20½	21⅛	21½
Kimberly Clark	100	12	12	12	..
Kinney & Co	364	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
Kresge	1000	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	13
Kroger Groc & B	2000	23⅝	23	23⅜	23

—L—

Laclede Gas pf	20	50	50	50	50
Lehigh Val Coal	200	2½	2½	2½	2½
Lehigh Val RR	200	14⅛	14	14	14
Lehman Corp	100	68¾	68¼	68¼	68½
Life Saver	300	17½	17⅛	17⅛	17½
Libbey-Owens-F	7800	33¼	32⅛	32⅜	32
Liquid Carbonic	100	25	25	25	24⅝
Loew's Inc	2400	30	29⅛	29⅛	30
Loft Inc	200	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2½
Long Bell Lum A	600	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
Louisville G&E A ..	100	16	16	16	15½
Louisville & N	400	44⅞	44	44	44
Ludlum Steel	100	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12¼

—M—

McCrory Stores	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
McCrory B	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
McIntyre Porcu	8600	47⅞	41	41	40⅜
McKeesport Tin	300	88½	87	88½	87½
McLellan Stores	400	1⅛	1	1	1
McLellan Sto pf	20	11	10½	11	10½
Mack Trucks	1400	37⅛	35½	37⅛	35⅜
Macy (RH) & Co	400	52	51	51	50¾
Mallinson	100	2	2	2	..
Man Elv mg	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅞
Marine Mid	1200	6¼	6	6⅛	6
Marrancha Corp	1100	5¾	5	5½	5¼
Marlin-Rockwell	500	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14
Marshall Field	400	13	12¾	12¾	12½
Mathieson Alkali	2100	42½	41½	51½	41½
May Dept Stores	200	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	26¼
Mid-Cont Pet	1800	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	13¾
Min Moline	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	23⅝
Min Moline pf	100	18	18	18	17
Mo Kan & Tex	200	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	7¾
Mo K&T pf	300	15½	15½	15½	15½

Financial: News and Comment

Public Works In Argentina to Aid Economic Plans

Land Colonization Part of Program — Exchange Decree Bewildering

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Dec. 1 (By U. P.)—Continuing the Government's reconstruction program, the ministry of finance has issued a long statement outlining a comprehensive plan of economic rebuilding, including the opening of public works and the colonization of lands held by official banks.

The statement declared the Government is now in a position to consider such a program following recent measures such as liberation of blocked credits, conversion of the internal debt and mortgage bonds, etc., without having had recourse to inflation, "an expedient which fortunately is losing prestige in public opinion under the pressure of concrete facts."

The statement, recalling that Argentine economy is based almost exclusively on foreign trade, said:

"We are dependent on world economy, which now shows some signs of improvement. But all the world is awaiting the result of the experiment in the United States, which if it fails, will deal a bad blow to what remains of world confidence.

"The agriculturists have been the main sufferers under the system of an arbitrary value for the peso, which encouraged unnecessary importations at the expense of the farmer. The latter, because of the false value of the peso, has received too low a price for his produce."

The latest decree designed to depreciate the peso by auctioning foreign exchange to the highest bidder instead of fixing an arbitrary rate is regarded with bewilderment, both by importers and foreign diplomats.

Unable to forecast the results of the decree, they feared it would cause great hardships on importers, especially the small man. British official circles here could not say whether the regulations would infringe the Anglo-Argentine treaty.

Small importers felt that under the auctioning system large interests, such as railways, etc., would be able to offer higher rates of exchange, driving the former from the market.

Diplomats of gold standard countries, such as Switzerland, which have a large debit trade balance in Argentina, considered that the depreciation of the peso constitutes a deathblow to their exports, while their exporters, limited to specialized quantities of goods such as watches, would be unable to bid against the bigger and more general interests of other countries.

Consequently, such countries, it was hinted, might be forced to refuse to exchange imports with Argentina as a measure of self-protection, which would be a serious blow to Argentine exports of maize, wheat, etc.

South Australian Produce Festival Mirrors Recovery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Easily the most impressive proof of the all round achievement of progress in South Australia's main industries was that given during the week's Royal Show under the auspices of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society. It attracted a record entry, particularly in farming sections and consistently large attendances by the public. One day the crowd exceeded 70,000. It presented a massive composite picture of multifarious industries, arts and crafts, though, of course, the predominating feature was the magnificent display of agricultural produce and stock.

The Government statistician gave out a statement of the value of various lines of production. The State's primary output for 1932-33 was valued at £17,500,000; agricultural products were worth £11,800,000; wheat harvest of 42,430,000 bushels, £6,430,000; the wool clip from more than 7,000,000 sheep, £2,303,000; dairying industry, including record butter yield of 21,000,000 pounds and record cheese output of 6,000,000 pounds, £1,900,000.

Employment Index Shows Slight Gain

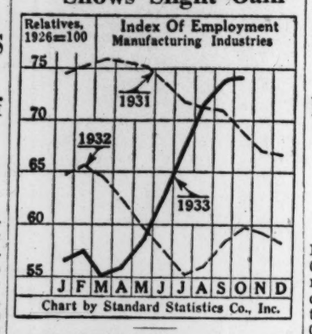


Chart by Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

PRELIMINARY reports indicate a slight gain in employment in manufacturing industries in October, as compared with the preceding months.

While much of the intial labor gain from the adoption of code operations already has been achieved, the spread of public works activities and prospect of general business stabilization should permit moderate contra-seasonal expansion in early future months.

Savings Deposits Fall 12 P. C. In 12-Month Period

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 1—Savings deposits in savings accounts and time certificates of deposit in banks and trust companies in this country totaled $21,424,226,000 on June 30, 1933, held by 39,267,733 depositors, it was announced here today by Mr. W Espey Albig, deputy manager of the American Bankers Association. According to reports received by the savings division of the association, this year's figure marks a recession of $2,857,120,000, or 11.8 per cent from the amount of deposit a year earlier and a 24.8 per cent decrease from the all time high point of $28,478,631,000 established in 1930.

The loss in savings during the last three years is represented in part by hoards, part is tied up in closed or restricted banks and part is deposited in postal savings not reported by banks, "but without doubt a large part was expended for living expenses and for burdensome tax levies, which tend to become intolerable during hard times," Mr. Albig declares.

"The loss of market, cessation of industry, slowing down of transportation, banking difficulties and unemployment of many millions of people have in three years reduced the savings of each inhabitant in the United States from $232 to $170, or by $62 a person," continues Mr. Albig. "During the last year alone the reduction amounted to $24 per inhabitant."

The loss per inhabitant in New England was relatively small as compared with that of a year ago, being $29 against a loss of $54 last year. The whole district sustained a loss of 5.3 per cent, but the savings per inhabitant continue high, being $517, the largest for any regional group in the United States, with total savings deposits of $4,284,434,000 and depositors numbering 6,478,544. Massachusetts continues to lead all the states in having the highest savings deposit per inhabitant, $581.

Sees the Country At Money Crossroads

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (AP)—Expressing approval of President Roosevelt's gold policy, Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant, declared in an interview that the country is faced with "the choice between making a moderate change or getting a real paper money inflation."

"The more I study the situation and the trend of affairs," he said, "the more definitely I am with the President in his gold policy.

"It is experimental, as he says, but it is reassuring, because in a search for a way out of our troubles it is likely that errors will occur, and that the important thing is not that the errors shall not occur but that there is a leader who foresees these possibilities and is eager to correct them."

He said the President's policy already had yielded concrete results.

Ford Company's Deficit May Be Fifty Millions

But Auto Manufacturer Is Satisfied With Model—Volume of Sales

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 1—The Ford Motor Company expects to lose $50,000,000 this year, Fortune Magazine reveals in its December issue. This deficit would make losses for the last three years total more than $170,000,000. But despite these huge losses the magazine states that "Mr. Ford is so well satisfied with his current model that the 1934 Ford will be virtually the same as the 1933 Ford."

In an article headed, "Mr. Ford Doesn't Care," Fortune publishes the first dollar sales figures ever released by the Ford Motor Company, the first published comment by Mr. Ford regarding his competitors, and the first statement of the number of cars which the Ford River Rouge works must produce to show a profit.

To show the rise of the Ford Model A from 1927 through 1929, and the subsequent drop in Ford sales, Fortune gives the dollar sales of the Ford Motor Company since 1927.

Year	Sales
1927	$347,201,645.97
1928	551,253,093.37
1929	1,143,828,002.49
1930	873,927,628.87
1931	462,768,509.96
1932	258,968,053.96

Concerning profits and losses, Fortune points out that the only figures on these points are taken from the annual balance sheet which the company files with the State of Massachusetts. It adds that these "indicated earnings" are obtained by figuring the annual increase or decrease of surplus:

	Profit or Loss	
Ford lost	$42,786,727	1927
Ford lost	72,221,499	1928
Ford made	81,797,861	1929
Ford made	44,460,823	1930
Ford lost	53,585,999	1931
Ford lost	74,861,645	1932

Fortune estimates that the Ford company will have a $50,000,000 deficit for 1933.

The article cites Edsel Ford as saying that, with a depression-reduced overhead, the River Rouge works needs to produce 600,000 cars a year to show a profit. It estimates 1933 production at 374,000 cars, leaving the company 226,000 cars below the profit point. The Ford company is quoted as saying that the labor costs per car are equal to one day's pay for 16 men and that this amount is 15 per cent of total production costs. Taking $70 as the labor cost, Fortune calculates that it costs $462 to build a Ford. Pointing out that the company gets only $410 a car, because the dealer gets 22 per cent of the retail cost, the article estimates that in October Mr. Ford was producing cars at an operating loss of $52 on each.

The article concludes by saying: "Henry Ford belongs to the type that wants to see the wheels go round, and in 30 years the wheels of Fords have gone around so successfully that the Ford Motor Company has taken in something in the neighborhood of $11,000,000,000. No other man in America has made so much money in so short a time and in so clean a manner, and the accumulation of wealth has been no more than a by-product of Mr. Ford's endeavor."

Says Chain Store Price Methods May Be Unfair Practice

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP)—The suggestion that the stronger ability of chain stores to cut prices under competitors may be an unfair trade practice is contained in the Federal Trade Commission's reports on its investigation of the chain store system of retail distribution.

This is only one of the recent major findings of the study, undertaken by congressional order as a possible prelude to legislative action, which discloses many factors of chain store strength. The commission so far has made no specific recommendations.

Chains, the report shows, attain their price-cutting ability because they may absorb losses of one store in another which charges higher prices in a locality where there is no price competition.

"Such variations," the report says, "in the prices charged by different stores of a chain may, of course, be carried beyond the point of merely constituting an advantage to the chain-store system and become unfair methods of competition in commerce."

Another part of the report shows that on the average chain store retail selling prices are lower than those of independents. The total price of 73 items in four Cincinnati chain grocers was from $14.12 to $14.36 while the independents' price was $15.27. Gross profit of the chains ranged from 21.32 per cent to 22.07 per cent, compared with 26.93 of the independents.

Chain store systems are shown to have received better discounts from manufacturers than independents or coöperatives.

Argentina Makes Large Gold Shipment to England

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 1 (AP)—The Argentine Government shipped gold to London to meet debt payments aggregating £1,000,000.

This was the first withdrawal of gold from the national depository since February, 1932.

Freight Cars in Need Of Repair 14 P. C. of Total

NEW YORK, Dec. 1—The class railroads had $295,087 freight cars in need of repair on Nov. 1, or 14.7 per cent of the number on line, according to the American Railway Association.

American Federation of Labor Finds Situation Encouraging

Monthly Survey Says Employment Holds Close to September Levels—Asks for Strong Currency Control—Deprecates Inflation Policy

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor called November business developments "encouraging" and reported that "unemployment," which usually increases at this season, has been held close to September levels."

In its monthly survey, the federation reviewed the Roosevelt gold policy in some detail, pointed to moderate price rises it said were coincident with the depreciation of the dollar abroad and again warned against direct currency inflation.

Business Retarded

"Any form of inflation which threatens violent declines in the dollar or a loss of currency control is of the greatest danger to workers," it said. "In the fiat money inflations of Europe after the war, workers saw their savings swept away and their incomes cut down by rising prices. Strong Government control over the currency is essential.

"The issue is now clouded by uncertainties, and the claims and fears of various groups. Uncertainty over the dollar's future and fear of fiat money retard business advance."

The Federation of Labor in commenting on the Roosevelt monetary program, noted an increase in the farm price average of 8.3 per cent between Oct. 21 and Nov. 18, simultaneously with the decline of the dollar's gold value, but said that "since speculation plays an important part in fixing prices on world exchanges it is impossible to tell in so short a period what ultimate changes dollar devaluation will cause."

Inflation Fears

With reference to inflation it said:

"Tampering with currency is a very serious matter, for the buying power of a dollar is of the greatest concern to every American citizen. Since we left the gold standard in April, declines in the dollar's value and demands for inflation have caused alarm in the business world and acted as a brake on recovery.

"Banks, business concerns, men and women with savings—all have hesitated to place their money in investments because as long as the dollar declines, dollars they lend now are worth more than the dollars they will get back in the future. Credit for business undertakings has been hard to get; investments fled to government bonds for security.

"Lurking in everyone's mind is the fear of inflation by fiat money. If we ever started to issue greenbacks without gold value, in answer to demands from farm areas, an orgy of uncontrollable inflation might follow, it is feared, such as that in Germany after the war."

The federation estimated unemployment at 10,076,000 in October. Its September estimate was 10,065,000. It added that trade union reports for November "show only a small increase" over October.

Pay Rolls Moving Up

"Pay roll totals were still moving upward in October and as living costs rose only 0.1 per cent, workers' total 'real' buying power increased from 20.5 per cent (September) to 23.1 per cent (October) above the March level," the survey said. "Farmers' buying power has also been increased by the gain in farm prices in November and by Government payments of more than $100,000,000 to farmers who agreed to reduce crops in cotton, wheat and tobacco.

"The effect of growing buying power was checked in October by price rises, but released in November by price adjustments in some lines and by fear of still higher prices. In the first half month department store sales in New York were 5 per cent above last year; Sears-Roebuck reports sales in four weeks ending Nov. 5 20.9 per cent above 1932.

"These gains, together with government loans to railroads for equipment and the public works program are at last beginning to reach the heavy industries which have been called the key to recovery. Steel production turned upward in the week of Nov. 20, and the outlook in this basic industry has improved greatly."

The federation also reported upturns in automobile and lumber production and building contracts.

The World's Business

French Gold

GREAT BRITAIN is helping the United States to relieve France of gold. The United States is buying as a government in connection with its foreign gold-buying policy. While the amount is almost bound to be negligible, since the real object of the policy is to set constantly increasing prices, not to accumulate metal, obviously the policy does contribute to the drain on the Paris gold reserves. Britain is buying francs in order to offset the private flight of francs into pounds which is caused by the uncertainties growing out of the French budgetary situation. The flight artificially strengthens pounds against sterling. The counter purchases by the British Exchange Equalization Fund thus keeps the franc-pound exchange moderately steady. But at present the fund is not keeping the francs bought, but is turning those francs into gold at the Bank of France, thus depleting the bank's reserves. The drain of gold, however, is not half as serious to the gold position of France as most foreigners believe. What is threatening the country most of all is the apparent inability of successive French cabinets to levy and collect taxes and the difficulty of raising loans at reasonable rates. If the budget crisis were settled, the private flight of francs into pounds would stop.

* * *

If—

It is important to stress this latter point. If, perchance, France should leave the gold standard, there is almost bound to be criticism raised against both the United States and Britain for forcing it off.

* * *

British Exchange Fund

The British are turning their francs into gold because they do not wish to be left holding francs in the event that France leaves the gold standard. If history is any guide, the franc deprived of its gold link would be worth less in gold than it is now. Hence the British are protecting themselves. If they were asked the reason for their fear, they would reply, "If French money - holders fear that France will go off gold to such an extent that they are shifting their balances to London, why shouldn't we?" Also, they might say that they bought dollars at the beginning of this year, in pursuance of their policy of keeping the pound steady, and were left with dollars which began to depreciate soon after the United States left the gold standard. That was a bad investment for the British. They don't wish to make another such investment.

* * *

Comparative Figures

The last figures of the French gold reserves show a total of 78,000,000,000 francs. Compare this with the figures of the last few years. On June 25, 1928, when the franc was legally stabilized, the Bank of France found its holdings amounting to 29,000,000,000. In a recent article, M. Paul Reynaud, former Minister of Finance, said that it was unfair to quote that figure, as France also possessed 26,000,000,000 francs in foreign balances, which were worth gold and were already virtually gold. Even so, the total was only 55,000,000,000. The balances were brought home gradually, and the Bank of France drew gold in payment of trade and tourist debts to France. On Oct. 28, 1932, the amount of metal in bank vaults was no less than 83,000,000,000. Hence the Bank of France has lost only 5,000,000,000 francs within the last year. Judged from the disturbance that has been created in world capitals, one would think that the loss had been much more than that.

* * *

Turning the Tables

What a whirligig is history! was only as recently as midsummer of 1931 that the British, fighting to keep the pound on the gold standard, were grumbling because the French were withdrawing their balances. The wonder is that the French did not withdraw more. Already the wall had been decorated with handwriting in the shape of the Macmillan report spelling the doom of the gold pound in the event of panic. The report gave the world some notion of the vast extent of the short-term debts to foreigners that the British had contracted since they returned to gold in 1925. If quick withdrawals ever got under way, there would be no way of saving the pound. But, when the crisis came, the French did not repatriate all their London holdings. It is stated that they lost about 2,000,000,000 francs, or the extent of the depreciation in the pounds owned by French holders in London after Britain left gold. In 1931 and 1932 it was the turn of the United States to be the scene of a gold run from France. For France had balances in New York as well as London. Under the influence of its London losses, it made several raids on the New York market, and finally withdrew most of its money. In New York there was much criticism of French conduct at the time. It was regarded as a club with which to persuade the United States to comply with French wishes over war debts. But, in view of the London experience, there was no need for deviousness in funding an explanation. With France now the object of a run, all the major capitals of the world have now had them—and they have all participated in them!

* * *

Central Banks

Is there not a lesson in all this that greater coöperation among the governments and central banks of the world might have saved much of the financial trouble in the last few years? Two ways of promoting such coöperation would be the resuscitation of the Bank for International Settlements as a central bank for central banks and the restriction of dealings in gold over international frontiers to central banks.

H. B. E.

Gannett Supports President's Gold Purchase Policy

Deplores Propagandist Opposition — Goal, He Says, 100-Cent Dollar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, Dec. 1 — Saying that the United States should have gone off the gold standard when Britain did, Mr. Frank E. Gannett, newspaper publisher, pleaded for support of the President in working toward a higher price level by means of an increase in the price of gold, in a nation-wide radio speech from Rochester. He said that the new policy was based on the theory reached by Proof. George F. Warren of Cornell University, that prices of commodities moved up and down almost exactly in relation to the price of gold. While the country was on the gold standard, it was of course impossible to raise the price of the metal, but the opportunity to do so came when the United States left the gold standard, and, in his opinion, it should be prosecuted vigorously.

Deplores Selfish Opposition

"The very effect of the Warren plan is to pile up greater and greater gold reserves, worth more and more dollars, behind our currency," said Mr. Gannett. "If this isn't sound money, what is?

"We would be much further along in our recovery if this plan of the President's had not been vigorously attacked and opposed by powerful interests. There may be an honest difference of opinion among economists about the efficacy of this plan. But much of the opposition to the plan for raising the price of gold comes from a large creditor class—a powerful group who through selfishness and greed want as a return for their loans, the dollar that we have today—the 141-cent dollar, instead of the 100-cent dollar which may have prevailed at the time the loan was made.

America Today Is Sound

"Propagandists are busy spreading fear, skepticism and destroying confidence in the business world. This has hurt all of us, because it has checked recovery. As a matter of fact, our America today is stronger than it has been in years. We have the greatest gold reserve in the world, our country owes no other nation anything. There is no bond in the world as good as the bond of our United States. Let no one shake our confidence in our country.

"We are not going to have wild inflation. We are not going to have a 50-cent dollar, but a 100-cent dollar. We are going to have a sounder dollar than ever before, backed with more reserves and we are going to have better business conditions, wit. a restoration of prices to a higher level.

"The President has said that when we have restored the proper price level, we shall establish and maintain a dollar which will not change its purchasing and debt paying power during the succeeding generation. In other words, the President seeks to adopt a managed currency. This is nothing new. In fact, it is being successfully operated in Sweden. Since Sweden began to manage its currency, it has been prosperous and its prices have been successfully stabilized. What Sweden has done, we can do."

Draft Definite Rules to Outlaw Unfair Practices

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 1—Definite business standards which will outlaw practices detrimental to investors or unfair to those in the investment business as well are being drawn up by the Investment Bankers' Association of America to supplement the NRA code for investment bankers which has just been approved.

"Under the National Recovery Act," said Mr. Robert E. Christie Jr., president of the Investment Bankers' Association of America, "the code and those supplementary fair practice provisions, when finally approved by the President of the United States, will be binding upon everyone in the securities business in the United States. It will also apply to the business of securities exchanges when done off the exchanges, but will not apply to the business of exchange members as to transactions on such exchanges."

The work of drafting the fair practice provisions for the investment bankers' code has been assigned to a committee consisting of 21 representative investment bankers from various cities throughout the entire country.

Mr. Allan M. Pope, a former president of the association, has been named chairman of the committee, and Mr. Frank Scheffey, chairman of the association's business conduct committee, has been named vice-chairman.

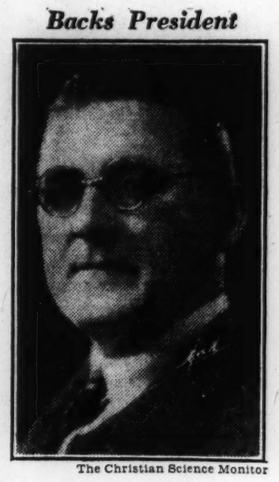
Security dealers are invited to send their suggestions to Mr. Scheffey in care of the association's headquarters here, as these suggestions are to be assembled and studied in preparation of the provisions.

Increasing Demand For Canadian Lumber

TRURO, N. S., Dec. 1 (AP)—Reflecting the increasing demand in United Kingdom markets, 7,000,000 feet of lumber will be cut this season by the Canadian Lumber Company of Stewiacke, President Rufus E. Dickie announced. The new cut will represent the most extensive operations of the company in the last three years, and 50 per cent greater than that of last year, Dickie said.

The bulk of the cut, the president said, will be absorbed in United Kingdom and British West Indian markets.

Backs President



The Christian Science Monitor

Frank E. Gannett
Well-Known Newspaper Publisher

Revenue Freight Loadings for Week Show a Reduction

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP)—The American Railway Association announced today that loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Nov. 25 were 581,347 cars, a reduction of 17,942 below the preceding week, but an increase of 88,029 over 1932 and 22,549 above the corresponding week in 1931.

Miscellaneous freight loaded for the week of Nov. 25 was 205,794, a decrease of 1693 below the preceding week but 39,468 over 1932 and 10,401 over 1931; less than carlot merchandise, 164,649, a decrease of 525 below the preceding week but 17,898 higher than last year; grain and grain products, 71,998, a decrease of 454 below the preceding week but 5335 higher than last year and 2406 higher than 1931; forest products, 22,855, a decrease of 1152 below the preceding week but 8098 higher than 1932 and 3020 higher than 1931; ore, 4505, a decrease of 106 from the preceding week but 2778 higher than 1932 and 315 higher than 1931; coal, 127,426, a decrease of 8377 below the preceding week but 12,379 over 1932 and 22,975 over 1931; coke, 6536, a decrease of 836 from the preceding week but 1591 higher than last year and 1795 higher than 1931; and livestock, 17,584, a decrease of 4799 below the preceding week but 482 higher than last year.

The decline in total loadings as compared with the preceding week was due, the association announcement said, to the usual seasonal decline in traffic. The large increases over 1932 and 1931 were due to the fact that the corresponding weeks in the two preceding years contained the Thanksgiving holiday. Loadings for the week ended Dec. 2 probably will show a heavy decrease, due to the Thanksgiving holiday of yesterday.

Wheat Exports Far Less Than for 1932 Period

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 1—Exports of wheat (including flour as wheat) from United States and Canadian ports, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the week ended Nov. 25, 1933, totaled 5,520,073 bushels, as compared with 5,452,026 bushels in the previous week and 9,693,896 bushels in the corresponding week of last year.

For the season, July 1 to date, wheat exports aggregated 86,686,433 bushels, as against 133,504,155 bushels for the same period a year ago.

Says Securities Act Is Poor Way To Obtain Control

Editor Sees Measure as Attack on Private Property

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 1—In an analysis of the Securities Act of 1933 from the viewpoint of the economist, Mr. Joseph Mead, editor of Economic Forum, takes issue with Prof. A. A. Berle Jr., and states that the lawyers who wrote the act must realize that the solution of economic problems is not a matter for legal technique. Mr. Mead states that the act is a poor way to attempt the control of investments, such as Mr. Berle infers, and that it is not the answer to the public's demand for soundness in investment banking. Mr. Mead's article is published in the fall issue of Economic Forum.

Economic Forum's spring issue carried the original proposal for the organization which has since become the NRA, and Mr. Mead looks upon the Securities Act as "a stumbling block to, and entirely inconsistent with the recovery efforts of the NRA." By forcing industry to build up large surpluses for possible financing contingencies, the act will "minimize the possibilities of reflecting in wages a more proper distribution of the 'fruits of labor' and would also result in smaller cash dividends; while at the same time laying the foundation for larger speculative profits to equity holders, and another era of perversion of corporate funds into the call market."

Mr. Berle's claim that "at least, in the heavy industry . . . we are in for a period of socialization on a large scale . . . and there is no argument save tradition against it" is attacked in the analysis. Mr. Mead points out that there is much more besides tradition against such a possibility.

He states that legislation like the Securities Act "postulates an attack on the prevailing principle of private property and freedom of contract." The conflict today is popularly epitomized as one between "Wall Street" and "Washington." The real question today is that "if capitalism is to be maintained, at what point will the Government and industry and finance reconcile their differences?"

The act's effectiveness in protecting the investor also is questioned, and Mr. Mead points out that from $20 to $40 will be the cost each investor must undergo in order to obtain complete information regarding an issue from the Federal Trade Commission. The development in America of the promoter method of marketing securities is looked upon as another outcome of this measure.

Billion-Yen Bank To Open in Osaka, Japan

OSAKA, Japan, Dec. 1 — The Sanwa Ginko—Japan's newest and one of her largest banks, with deposits aggregating nearly a billion yen—will be formally opened for business here Dec. 9. The bank represents a merger of three important financial institutions, The Thirty-Fourth, Yamaguchi and Konoike banks and has an authorized capital of 107,200,000 yen. Deposits of the three banks at the time the merger was effected totaled around 994,000,000 yen and loans about 600,000,000 yen.

Directors of the new bank claim it is the largest in Japan, surpassing the Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Yasuda and Sumitomo institutions. Headquarters of the new institution will be in the former Konoike Bank building here.

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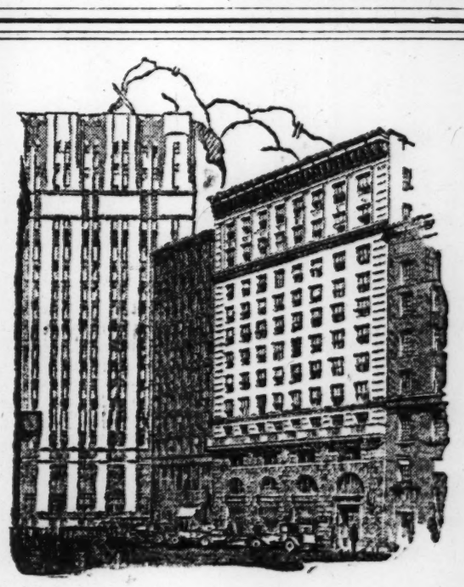

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Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

Home Making in England

Today our journey into the homes of various lands takes us to England, where we are guests of an English home maker. On this page also are a few favorite recipes.

By SYLVIA GREEN

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

NUMERICALLY speaking, the housewife belongs to the greatest profession in the world. It was computed the other day that while a great English industry like mining numbers just under 1,000,000 workers in its ranks, a march past of English housewives would show us that there are something like 10,000,000 women home making in England today.

On this basis probably a quarter of the world's population—or something like 500,000,000 women—are all faced with variants of the same age old problems—how to bring up healthy, happy children, how to serve their husbands with appetizing meals, how to make the house comfortable and attractive, and, more than that, how to keep themselves fresh in appearance and in minds so that they may be the center of that family life which turns the cold-sounding word "house" into the warm syllable "home."

How is the Englishwoman tackling these problems?

Big Changes to Face

She has had exceptionally big social changes to face in the last decade or so. Her mother thought nothing of keeping three or four full-time maids to run her house. Then came the war and thousands of domestic servants answered their country's call to shop or factory—and found themselves with better pay and more free time. Naturally few of them have returned to housework.

So the present-day Englishwoman, brought up in many cases in the old spacious way, now lives in a small house or flat and, more often than not, must run it with the help of a part-time charwoman or other part-time help.

But the quick-witted modern has contrived to turn this seeming disability to some advantage. Having no large house and staff to run she has, at least, less household cares than her mother had. Also, instead of doing the uninteresting but "ladylike" chores of dusting and bedmaking which her mother often did, the modern housewife turns these pedestrian affairs over to the help and takes on herself the far more intelligent jobs of cooking or caring for her own baby.

The cooking, with the wise housewife, includes marketing—and here again we can score over the last generation. In England a cook was—and is—a very high and mighty person who would not dream of taking a string bag and going off to bargain with shopkeepers and stallholders for her cooking materials, in the manner of continental cooks. If you asked her to, you might find the sad fact of "Saki's" historic saying, "She was a good cook, as good cooks go—and, as good cooks go, she went."

Hence the English tradesman's habit — highly expensive to the housewife — of calling for orders. Many of the younger generation of English housewives have realized that if they have tradesmen calling, with the consequent running of accounts, they will not be able to make their housekeeping money go round. So many have taken to doing the shopping themselves — and have found it to be a highly skilled and extremely interesting daily chore.

In England there are many open stalls and street markets where the experienced marketer can pick up cheap but good vegetables and fruit. In lesser degree the same is also true of meat.

Snags

There are various "snags" in the way of the English housewife who wants to provide a varied menu. One is the expensiveness of poultry and the white meats—veal and pork. On the other hand, there is a zest in overcoming these difficulties—in discovering, for instance, that a boiling fowl steamed for two to three hours and then browned in the oven need not blush to announce itself at the table as "roast chicken." Cream is another ridiculously expensive item on an English household budget, but the wise housewife now has her own cream-making machine and for a few pence can churn up a good bowl of cream from fresh milk and butter.

The English country housewife's trouble is that, while her London cousin has every imaginable fruit and vegetable at her choice, in season and out, it is often extremely difficult to get a good choice of fruit and vegetables in villages and country places.

And while we are on "snags," there are two major ones from which English housewives suffer. One is that, in spite of the excellent labor-saving houses and flats, many of them with central heating and constant hot water, which are now being built, by far the larger part of our English housewives have to struggle with houses built before the word "labor saving" was thought of. The other is the lack of electricity, or even gas, which is still widespread in country districts, and gives the added labor of oil-lamps, and oil or coal-range cookery. Perhaps when the all-England "grid" system of electricity is finally completed it will put electricity within the reach of country housewives of all classes. At present to buy electricity at eightpence or ninepense a unit—which is often the cost in country districts where it is available—is a less economic proposition than running your own power-plant. Accordingly the big houses often do this, while the less wealthy must be content with their oil-lamps.

Cooking and Heating

As to heating, it is almost impossible to wean the older generation of English people from the open coal fire, though one notices a decided tendency among younger housewives to labor-save with gas or electric fires that can be put on or off in a moment. A compromise that some country housewives have found successful in their living-rooms are the improved coal stoves that can be opened to show a cheerful coal fire but if closed will keep burning for 12 hours or more without stoking, and need not be let out for cleaning purposes except at rare intervals.

The English housewife has a great many things to be thankful for. One is that, on the whole, the essential foodstuffs are cheap; another that rents are coming down; and a third, the extraordinary cheapness of furniture at the present time. Some suites cost exactly half what they did four or five years ago. New curtains, new rugs, a sofa here, or a chair there can now be picked up inexpensively by the clever shopper to give a fresh aspect to this or that room. English women by the way, though keen to be up-to-date in their furnishings, dislike the exaggerated, and have never taken to the starkest type of metal furniture. There seems to be an ingrained love of wood in the English character; one manufacturer of modern metal bedsteads recently confessed that he could not sell them in England unless he added wooden headboards, yet abroad he sold them stripped even of their metal crossbars.

Discuss Things Among Themselves

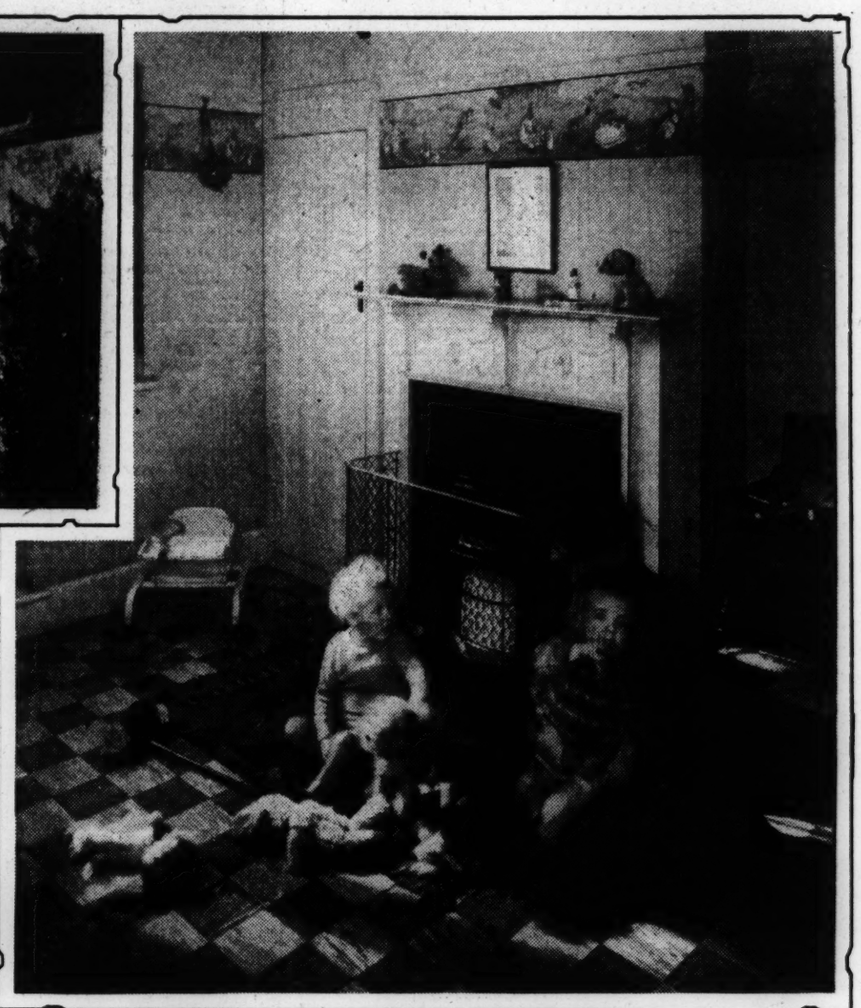
Turning to the recreational side of life, Englishwomen are not on the whole club women. That is to say they may belong to a golf or bridge club, or a club in London where they can lunch or, if they are not Londoners, put up for an occasional night, but they do not go in for the many club activities that seem to form part of the lives of American and Canadian women. Not that Englishwomen take no intelligent interest in public affairs, but that they show this more by informal discussion among their own friends.

Reading, concert-going and so on are varying tastes, but I think we may say that Englishwomen are great theatergoers. Especially are they devotees of that peculiarly English institution—the queue. To lunch and "queue up" for a matinée is a favorite entertainment for women friends. Or together two friends will comb the shops for bargains. Clothes are cheap today and where our mothers bought one "good" frock and made it last, the modern buys four inexpensive little frocks with matching hats and shoes—which perhaps explains why our national reputation for dowdiness has faded away in the last few years.

Nation of Garden Lovers

A great feature of English family life is the garden—for the English are a nation of garden lovers. Women with young families, especially, try to leave flatdom behind and move out to houses where their babies can sprawl about on the lawn, grubby but gay in the company of the flowers their mothers have planted. Thanks to our soft climate, the smallest patch of suburban ground can be made into a paradise of tall blue lupins and nodding goldenrod and frothing, tumbling rambler roses.

To express one's individuality in children, home and garden; what better job can any woman—English or otherwise—desire?



Upper Left THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© K. Morrison, London. Right and Lower Left: By E. J. Mason, London.

Upper Left—Rural England Is Not Concerned With Uniformity. Each Cottage Has Its Own Character and Its Own Charm. Here Is a Row of Sweet Homes in Chelham, Kent. Below—A Corner of the Night Nursery. In English Homes the Nursery Is a Most Important Center — a Little Home Within the Home. There the Children Have Their Interests and Usually a "Nanny" Is in Charge. To Them There Comes Mother and Father to Enjoy Them and Be Companionable. Right—Story Hour, When the Nursery, Under Mother's Guidance, Becomes a Travel Ship Into Far Lands.

North Country Recipes

By ELIZABETH EDWARDS

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

MY NATIVE county—Yorkshire—is famed for hospitality, and any stranger visiting a home there for the first time must be prepared for Gargantuan meals. It is our pride to have everything on the table "home-made" including bread. Not so long ago I paid a flying and unexpected visit to an old family cousin who lives in a typical Yorkshire village near the north-east coast. A batch of Yorkshire tea cakes had just been baked, the Christmas cake had been made the day before and there was a small "taster" cake of the mixture ready to be sampled. Cousin Annie still uses a coal stove and she would tell you that bread, cakes and meat cannot be cooked properly in any other oven. All arguments fall one when one sits down to her real Yorkshire tea, and certainly nowhere have I tasted such delicious Yorkshire tea cakes. She is very careful about the temperature of the milk, which should be lukewarm. All drafts are carefully excluded when the dough is rising, and the fire kept stoked so that the oven heats well and an even warmth comes out into the room to raise the dough. Here is her recipe. (For readers outside of England a few of the unfamiliar ingredients are explained at the end of this article.)

Yorkshire Tea Cakes

Sift together
1½ lbs. white flour (plain household)
½ teaspoon salt. Rub in
3 ounces butter. Cream together
1 oz. yeast
1 teaspoonful castor sugar. Warm
¾ pint milk. Add half the milk to the yeast and pour into the center of the flour. Cover and stand in a warm place for 20 minutes. Mix with the remaining milk
6 ozs. currants
2 ozs. sugar. Add this mixture to the other and work to a light elastic dough. Cover and put to rise until double in size in a warm place. Divide into eight, shape into rounds and put on a greased baking sheet. Prove for 20 minutes.

Bake in a hot oven for 25 minutes. Serve hot or cold, buttered liberally.

Last year a holiday abroad was out of the question, so I went on a walking tour in lovely hilly Derbyshire. I had promised my companion some "Derbyshire teas" for I had pleasant recollections of glorious home-made scones and cakes which matched the appetite of hungry walkers. However, we were sadly disappointed. The baker's van had found its way into the villages, and there was no special novelty in the fare provided. I had still another treat in store to whet an appetite; this was a visit to Bakewell and a tea, the masterpiece of which would be a genuine Bakewell tart. Alas! we arrived on an early closing day and the only place which provided the genuine article was closed.

I promised to make amends by baking one on my return and though we hadn't the satisfaction of eating it in the village of its origin it was pronounced very good. Those who prefer a richer crust can substitute puff pastry, rolled out very thinly, for the shortcrust given below.

Bakewell Tart (Derbyshire)

Sift
¼ lb. flour (plain white household)
Pinch of salt. Rub in
2 ozs. butter. Mix to a stiff paste with a little cold water. Roll out thinly and line a shallow sandwich tin with the pastry. Spread with
Raspberry jam. Cream together
2 ozs. butter
2 ozs. sugar. Beat in gradually
1 egg. Stir in
2 ozs. flour
1 teaspoon ground almonds. Spread this mixture thinly over the jam. Bake in a quick oven for about 20 minutes. Serve hot or cold.

In the north country, family ties are particularly strong, and to this fact we owe a delicious cake called Simnel cake. In olden days it was the custom for families to meet for worship on the fourth Sunday in Lent in the main church in the district. This was made an occasion for a home festival in honor of mothers. Thus it is often referred to as "Mothering Sunday." Sons and daughters went "a-mothering" and brought gifts, usually flowers and cakes, and these cakes were put on the tea table and eaten by all the family. Once upon a time there lived in Lancashire a man and his wife, called Simon and Ellen, and when the time drew near for the family gathering they could not agree as to whether the cake should be an almond or a plum cake, and they hit on the happy idea that they were both right for they decided to combine the two—hence Simnel cake—a combination of both ideas and both names. This cake has a layer of almond paste baked in the center and a layer of almond paste on the top. I feel sure it was Ellen who was in favor of the almond cake, as it gave her the opportunity of decorating the top with almond paste, glacé icing and pretty fruits, whereas one may be sure that Simon thought a good substantial plum cake was more in his line and less fancy! Don't wait until Mothering Sunday to see if you like this unusual cake.

Simnel Cake (Lancashire)

For the cake mixture, beat well
5 eggs. Sift together
¾ pound flour
¼ teaspoon salt
¼ nutmeg, grated. Cream together
½ pound sugar
½ pound butter. Add beaten eggs by degrees to creamed ingredients, together with a little flour. Beat well, stir in the rest of the flour, adding a little milk if necessary, to bring to a soft dropping consistency. Stir in
6 ounces cleaned sultanas
1 pound cleaned currants
6 ounces chopped peel. Put half the mixture into the lined tin.

For the almond paste, mix
1 pound ground almonds
1 pound castor sugar
2 eggs
A little lemon juice. Roll out half of this to the exact size of the cake tin, and put on the top of the cake mixture in the tin. Add the rest of the cake mixture and hollow out in the center so that the cake will rise flat.

Bake at 320 degrees Fahrenheit for approximately 4 hours; the time will depend on the size of the tin used.

To finish the cake, roll out the remainder of the paste, brush top of cake with beaten egg, put on the paste and work up the edges of the paste into a fluted edge. Brown quickly in the oven or under the grill. When cold, cover the center with glacé icing and pile on crystallized fruits.

Whitby Gingerbread

Sift together
¾ lb. flour
¼ teasp. salt
1½ teasps. ground ginger
1 teasp. bicarbonate of soda. Add
4 ozs. chopped mixed peel,
2 ozs. chopped preserved ginger,
2 ozs. cleaned sultanas. Mix together
6 ozs. butter
1½ gills black treacle (1 gill is ¼ pint)
3 ozs. Demerara sugar. Add
3 eggs,
½ gill milk. Add these to the rest of the ingredients. Beat well together, and pour into a lined greased tin. Bake at a moderate temperature for about 2 hours, or until the center feels firm. Cool for a little while before turning out of the tin.

Editor's Note.—In presenting recipes from Europe, we are always aware that some of the terms, together with the method of measuring ingredients, are likely to be unfamiliar to Americans. Americans will realize, however, that this fact likewise obtains for Europeans when recipes come from the United States. In the above recipes, we have not attempted to give equivalents in the measuring of ingredients, but we give here a few points passed along by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery:

The recipes call for "Demerara sugar," and "black treacle" and "castor sugar" are mentioned also. Our granulated sugar corresponds to castor sugar. The following notes are taken from the Grocer's Encyclopedia: "'Demerara Sugar': A name given to the finest flavored of 'raw sugars,' sugar before the refining process. The term was formerly restricted to that from the Demerara section of British Guiana, but is now applied also to similar sugar from the West Indies. It is usually of a light straw color and large crystallization. 'Treacle' is a residue of sugar refining and is variously known as Treacle, Refiners' Syrup, Golden Syrup and Drip Syrup."

Some Messages

Adventures in Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TODAY I would like to share with the readers of this column some of the fine messages that have recently come to me in letters.

The first one will be appreciated by busy mothers who are striving to express beauty through service, and are using their ingenuity in overcoming financial stress. It is, in part, as follows:

I have for years thought that I would like to express, through writing, some of the little gems that trickle into consciousness, but, by the time the beds are made, the meals prepared, and the dozens of shirts are ironed, the same gems look like little bits of colored glass, and they go unrecorded. It seems impossible to recapture their beauty later.

Through reading the Monitor, and a few other publications of like caliber, what used to seem like drudgery is gradually assuming, in my life, the proportions of an adventure or a bit of reality. There is so much joy and happiness intermingled with all the hard work in the training of a home full of young folks that it seems very worth while. ⁂ ⁂ ⁂

Then follows the description of an interesting episode in the family life, which closes after this fashion:

Younger son, starting out joyfully loaded with the importance of freshman years, books, lunch, trombone case and advice, made his way beside the much more important and learned sophomore.

After mother had closed several doors, picked up various articles, including the remains of the sewing bee, she had a wave of gratitude that she was responsible for the care and unfoldment of these dear ones.

Not many minutes could be spent even that way, for she was to add her bit to a program at noon by singing. She realized, with satisfaction, that the weather had turned warm enough for her to wear the one dress in her wardrobe which was really suitable; a left-over one from summer clothes.

The next job was to launder the only pair of hose left without a run or snag, and then to try and make her hair and nails look more like a professional's and less like a busy home maker's and gardener's.

Mrs. Burnham, this overcoming of business conditions is a grand battle and I am glad to be in the thick of it.

Isn't that a letter to cheer one's heart? ⁂ ⁂ ⁂

The other one is from a person 84 years young, who writes to tell us that the "Story for Halloween" which appeared in this column on Oct. 27 used to be known as "Harry and the Guide Post" in McGuffey's Readers, which were in almost universal use in the schools of 75 years ago, and that that piece was used by the writer of the letter as a first medium for "speaking a piece."

And so the happiness is being passed on to you, and there are "miles and miles of smiles," all because of letters that have traveled several thousand miles, from strangers to strangers, who have thus become friends.

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Alabama Eleven Scores a Victory Over Vanderbilt

Utah Retains Conference Title Although Beaten by Denver

By the Associated Press

The clinching by Alabama's Crimson Tide of at least a tie for the Southeastern Conference title; the recrowning of Utah's Indians as Rocky Mountain champions, and Nebraska's stunning 22-to-0 conquest of Oregon State were the high-spots of the annual Thanksgiving day charge of the nation's football elevens.

Outpointing Vanderbilt's Commodores, 7 to 0, in a game that was unexpectedly close, Alabama wound up its Conference campaign unbeaten, although tied by Mississippi. Louisiana State can gain a share in the crown if the Tigers succeed in marching past Tulane on Saturday and Tennessee next week, a difficult program for any outfit.

Utah, although beaten by Denver, slipped into the Rocky Mountain title again by beating the previously undefeated Colorado Aggies, 13 to 0, while Denver, likewise previously undefeated in the Conference, bowed to Colorado University, 14 to 7. The final standing thus showed Utah with five victories and one defeat with Denver and the Colorado Aggies having identical records of five victories, one defeat and one tie.

Nebraska's Cornhuskers, led by the great triple-threat fullback, George H. Sauer '34, took a one touchdown lead in the second period, fought off Oregon State's powerful offensive in the third period and then clinched the victory without further argument with two more touchdowns and a safety in the final quarter.

In the Far West, Oregon came back from its rout by Southern California to turn back the St. Mary's Gaels, 13 to 7, while U. C. L. A. registered its first Pacific Coast Conference triumph, beating Washington State, 7 to 0.

Cornell emerged victorious over Penn, 20 to 12, in their annual turkey day battle, marked by some of the most sensational passing of the year, while Colgate overpowered Brown, 25 to 0. Pitt had too much strength for its bitter Pittsburgh rival, Carnegie Tech, and won 16 to 0. West Virginia earned a 7-to-2 victory over Washington and Jefferson.

While Alabama was defeating Vanderbilt in the South, Tennessee routed Kentucky, 27 to 0, North Carolina outpointed Virginia, 14 to 0, Virginia Poly and Virginia Military played a scoreless draw and Centenary kept its undefeated record clean with a 28-to-12 conquest of Loyola of New Orleans.

Kansas closed the "Big Six" season with a convincing 27-to-0 victory over Frank Carideo's Missouri Tigers who won only one game, and that over a minor opponent, all year. Oklahoma A. and M., Missouri Valley Conference champions, spilled Oklahoma of the "Big Six," 13 to 0, while Tulsa upset Arkansas's Razorbacks, 7 to 0.

In the Southwest, Texas and Texas A. and M. battled to a 10-all tie, while Texas Tech eked out a somewhat surprising 6-to-0 victory over Kansas State.

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Women's '34 National Golf at Whitemarsh

By the Associated Press

New York, Dec. 1

A. M. REID, secretary of the United States Golf Association, announced that the 1934 national women's golf championship had been awarded to the Whitemarsh Valley Country Club, Chestnut Hill, Penna.

The dates were not announced, but Reid said the tournament would be held around Oct. 1.

Touring Team Wins Two Straight In Field Hockey Tests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Dec. 1—Its third straight victory was sought here today by the United States touring team in the annual women's national field hockey championship tournament at Dyche Stadium. This outfit of eastern all-stars, recently returned from a foreign campaign, cleaned up the southeast from Philadelphia, 5 to 2, and the No. 1 Northeast team, 4 to 1. An all-star selection from the Mid-West is to provide today's opposition.

Katherine Wiener, center forward, was the scoring star for the touring team in the first game. Aided by splendid passing on the part of her mates, Miss Wiener scored three goals. In the second victory the pace was set by Virginia Vanderback, left inside.

Mid-West, which was defeated on the opening day, came back to win yesterday, 5 to 0, over the Great Lakes outfit. Thelma Kenefick scored two goals for the winners, and Margaret Meyer led the passing attacks.

The scores:

Wednesday

United States Touring 5, Southeast 2.
No. 2 Northeast 2, Mid-West 0.
No. 1 Northeast 14, Great Lakes 0.

Thursday

United States Touring 4, No. 1 N'east 1.
Mid-West 5, Great Lakes 0.
Southeast 4, No. 2 Northeast 0.

Joan Guinness Wins Alfred Hutton Cup

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Joan Guinness of Ireland won the women's international foil competition for the Alfred Hutton Cup at Bertrand's Academy, here, recently. She headed the final pool with one defeat and six victories. Of the eight foilists left in the final stage there were three Danish competitors, one German and four British. There was keen competition for second place. Miss G. Neligan, Britain, and Miss G. Olsen, Denmark, had each two defeats and five wins. Priority was awarded to the British woman because she had only 19 hits recorded against her while the Danish representative had 23. The scores were:

Joan Guinness, Ireland, 1 defeat, 6 wins; Miss G. Neligan, Britain, 2 defeats, 5 wins (18 hits); Miss G. Olsen, Denmark, 2 defeats, 5 wins (23 hits); Miss E. Carnegy Arbuthnot, Britain, 3 defeats, 4 wins; Miss Lachmann, Denmark, 4 defeats, 3 wins; Mrs. With, Denmark, 5 defeats, 2 wins; Mrs. Minton, Britain, 5 defeats, 2 wins; Miss Von Wachter, Germany, 6 defeats, 1 win.

Michigan Players Rewarded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 1—Twenty-five members of the titleholding Michigan football team have been awarded letters, it has been announced by Harry G. Kipke, head of the football coaching board. The letter-winners include all the boys who have seen the required amount of service during the campaign just ended, and number 12 seniors, 11 juniors and two sophomores. The men awarded letters are: Charles J Bernard '34, Benton Harbor; Harvey E. Chapman '34, Detroit; Herman Everhardus '34, Kalamazoo; Capt. Stanley E. Fay '34 Detroit; John P. Heston '34, Ann Arbor; John F. Kowalik '34, Chicago; Fred L. Petoskey '34, St. Charles; Carl M. Savage '34, Flint; Oscar A. Singer '34, Jackson Heights, N. Y.; Louis W. Westover '34 Bay City; Francis M. Wistert '34, Chicago; Estel S. Tessmer '34, Ann Arbor; Thomas D. Austin '35, Columbus, Ohio; William F Borgmann '35, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Gerald Ford '35, Grand Rapids; Willard H. Hildebrand '35, Saginaw; Russell D. Oliver '35, Pontiac; John M. Regeczi '35, Muskegon Heights; William W. Renner '34, Youngstown, Ohio; Willis F. Ward '35, Detroit; Chester C. Beard '35, Youngstown, Ohio; Russell J. Fuog '35, Chicago; Tage O. Jacobson '35, Detroit; Michael Malashevich '36, Dearborn; and John D. Viergever '36, Algonac.

Illinois Awards Letters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Dec. 1—Thirty-two University of Illinois athletes who fought the Illini battles on the football and soccer fields this fall have been awarded letters by the athletic council. Twenty football and 12 soccer players received letters. Football awards went to Capt. H. J Walser '34, T. C. Straw '34, J. K. Snook '34, I. D. Schuster '34, C. L. Piatt '34, F. F. Prink '34, D. F. Cook '34, R. J. Bloom '34, Co-Capt.-Elect C. S. Bennis '35, Co-Capt.-Elect J. T Beynon '35, F. E. Froschauer '35, B. A. Cummings '35, H. M. Palmer '35, E. R. Gragg '35, C. P. Portman '35, A. A. Antilla '36, C. S. Galbreath '36, Edward Gryboski '36, C. W. Kuhn '36 and L. L. Lindberg '36 Soccer letters were voted to W. H. Anderson '34, A. E. Florio '34, E. R. Hayes '34, R. W. Morse '34, R. V. Jackson '34, G. H. Priddle '34, Henry Rumana '34, A. W. Strzepek '34, M. R. Schachtman '35, P. E. Cohn '36, J. E. McMahon '36 and M. S. Pfiager '36.

To Call Hockey Interference

MONTREAL, Dec. 1 (AP)—The National Hockey League's "no interference" rule, which has been loosely enforced in recent years, will be enforced to the letter in future games, Frank Patrick, managing director of the league, announced Wednesday. Patrick said he believes the lack of scoring in recent games has been brought about by the effective interference developed by players. The rule forbids interference by an opposing player with any player not in possession of the puck.

Co-Captains at Colgate

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 1 (AP)—For the first time in history co-captains of a Colgate football team were elected when the Red Raiders named Jack R. Pitts '35 and Clarence Anderson '35, to lead the 1934 eleven yesterday after the Brown game. Both youths hail from Montclair, N. J., and were former teammates at Montclair High School and Cook Academy Pritts was the regular halfback on the Colgate team this season, while Anderson was the substitute quarterback.

Honorary Maine Captains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORONO, Maine, Dec. 1—The University of Maine has elected honorary captains in two sports, it was announced recently. Philip S. Parsons '34 of South Paris, was chosen honorary leader of the football team, while Kenneth D. Black '35 and Ernest T. Black '35, twin brothers, were elected honorary captains of the cross-country team.

Helen Waring Wins Title

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 1 (AP)—Helen Waring, of Pinehurst, yesterday defeated Mrs. Halbert J. Blue, of Pittsburgh, 6 and 5, and won the women's Carolina golf championship. Miss Waring shot a medal score of 79 in regaining the title she held two years ago.

Red Wings And Toronto Leafs Lead Divisions

Maroons Shut Out—Weiland Aids Detroit—Ottawa Defeats Bruins, 2-1

National Hockey League

United States Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	6	0	3	24	20	12
Chicago	5	1	3	12	11	11
Boston	4	0	5	18	18	8
Rangers	1	1	4	7	12	3

Canadian Division

Toronto	5	1	1	23	10	11
Canadiens	5	0	4	16	14	10
Montreal	3	2	3	14	17	8
Ottawa	3	0	7	16	30	6
Americans	1	3	3	14	22	5

Results Nov. 30

Ottawa 2, Boston 1, overtime.
Detroit 2, Chicago 1.
Toronto 1, Montreal 0.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Dec. 1—Toronto Maple Leafs defeated Montreal Maroons here last night, 1 to 0, and the victory enabled them to pass Canadiens and take the leadership of the Canadian section of the National Hockey League. The game was close throughout, but the strong Toronto defense held the local attackers to 19 shots on Hainsworth during the game and the majority of them were at long range. However, both custodians were given some hard shots to handle, but managed to stave off all scoring efforts until within four minutes of the end of the game. Conacher rushed and passed out from behind the Montreal goal to Clancy, who was unchecked in front, and the veteran beat Kerr for the only goal of the game. The summary:

Toronto		Montreal
Jackson, Cotton, H. Kilrea,	lw	
	rw	Ward, W. Kilrea, Robinson
Thomas, Blair, Primeau, Boll,	c	
	c	Smith, Mackenzie, Haynes
Conacher, Sands, Bailey,	rw	
	lw	Northcott, Trottier, Runge
Levinsky, Horner,	ld	rd, Wentworth, Ayres
Day, Clancy,	rd	ld, Graham, Wilcox
Hainsworth,	g	g, Kerr

Score—Toronto 1, Montreal 0. Goal—Clancy for Toronto. Assist—Conacher for Toronto. Referees—W. J. Stewart and A. G. Smith, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Dec. 1—Combining air-tight defensive tactics with ability to take advantage of two scoring chances, the Detroit Red Wings moved into first place in the American section of the National Hockey League here last night. They paraded to a 2-to-1 victory over Chicago Black Hawks in a game featured by closely-knit defensive play on both sides. Close to 12,000 fans saw the contest. The Hawks came here as leaders in the group.

Lawrence Aurie and Leighton Emms came through with the goals that gave Detroit a well-earned victory over a much-improved Chicago team. Aurie scored late in the second period on a play with Ralph Weiland, new Detroit center and formerly with Boston and Ottawa. Emms made it 2-to-0 midway through the third period on a pass from Carson. A minute and a half before the end of the game Lionel Conacher beat Roach with a shot from outside the defense. Thompson made the pass to Conacher. The summary:

Detroit		Chicago
Emms, Sorrell, Lewis,	lw	
	rw	March, Couture, Kendall
Goodfellow, Weiland,	Pettinger,	c
	c	Gottselig, Cook, Romnes
Carson, Aurie, Wiseman,	rw	
	lw	Sheppard, Thompson, McFadyen
Evans, Buswell,	rd	ld, Abel, Conacher
Young, Robertson,	ld	rd, Coulter, Jenkins
Roach,	g	g, Gardiner

Score—Detroit 2, Chicago 1. Goals—Aurie, Emms, for Detroit; Conacher for Chicago. Assists—Weiland, Carson, for Detroit; Thompson for Chicago. Referees—J. A Cameron and G. N. Goodman. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Dec. 1—A goal by Earl Roche with only 40 seconds remaining of the overtime period enabled the Ottawa Senators to defeat the Boston Bruins here last night and end their losing streak which had lasted seven consecutive games, six of them by one-goal margins. It also enabled the locals to even the score with the Bruins, who won by 2 to 1 on Tuesday in Boston. Each team scored in the first period. Two former Ottawa players, Smith and Lamb, combined for the Bruins' tally, but Finnigan evened the count. Following this counter the teams played scoreless hockey for 55 minutes before Howe made the pass for the winning goal. After that the visitors put six forwards on the ice, but they didn't have time to make one attack before the game ended. The game was fast and only one penalty was imposed.

Ottawa		Boston
Shannon, E. Roche, Touhey,	lw	
	rw	Clapper, Lamb, Oliver
Voss, Howe, Cox, Cook,	c	
	c	Barry, Stewart, Chapman, Ripley
Finnigan, D. Roche, Wainie, Saunders,	rw	
	lw	Gracie, Beattie, Galbraith
Bowman, Shields,	ld	rd, Shore, Galbraith
Leduc, Shields,	rd	ld, Smith, Hitchman
Beveridge,	g	g, Thompson

Score—Ottawa 2, Boston 1. Goals—Finnigan and E. Roche for Ottawa, Smith for Boston. Assists—Voss, Shannon and Howe for Ottawa; Lamb for Boston. Referees—J. A. Cleghorn, Montreal, and M. J. Rodden, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Sarazen-Brady Team Wins

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 1 (AP)—Golf, as the champions know it, was played for charity's sake yesterday by four of the country's leading professionals. Gene Sarazen, stocky P G A champion, and Mike Brady, former metropolitan title holder, teamed together to trounce Denny Shute, holder of the British open crown, and Louis Costello of Rye, N. Y., 1 up in an 18-hole best ball exhibition match on the difficult Biltmore course. Shute lost despite his sparkling 68, which tied the course record.

Penn Wins Soccer Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1—The University of Pennsylvania won the Middle Atlantic State Intercollegiate Soccer championship yesterday, scoring its sixth consecutive victory of the season, over Cornell by 6 to 0, at River Field here. The winners had a 2-to-0 lead at the end of the first half and added four more goals in the second.

Walker Cup Invitation

ST. ANDREWS, Scot., Dec. 1 (AP)—The Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews yesterday invited the United States Golf Association to participate in the Walker Cup matches here June 14-15, 1934.

Indiana Five Elects

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Dec. 1 (AP)—Woodrow R. Weir '34 of Scottsburg has been elected captain of the Indiana University basketball team. He has starred at forward or guard the last two seasons.

Habicht Is Norwich Leader

NORTHFIELD, Vt., Dec. 1—George C. Habicht Jr. '35 of Snyder, N. Y., has been elected captain of next year's varsity football team at Norwich University. He has been a regular halfback for two seasons.

By-Plays

Winning on Less First Downs

IT SEEMS as if this fall had seen a remarkably large number of big college football games in which the losing team outrushed or gained more first downs than did the winner. Probably the most striking of all games in this respect was the Annapolis-Notre Dame contest, which was won by the Midshipmen, 7 to 0. Notre Dame gained something like 380 yards in running and passing and made 21 first downs, while Annapolis gained something like 80 yards in running and passing and made only four first downs. Yale, in its game with Harvard, had 11 first downs and gained 152 yards by rushing, while Harvard was credited with only four first downs and 78 yards by rushing. This is like the baseball team which outhits its opponents and yet loses the game. Waiting for the breaks and then capitalizing on them seems to have paid good dividends to more than one college eleven in 1933, and still seems to be as valuable as it was in the days when Harvard was being coached by Percy Haughton.

How About Nine First Downs in One

When Fergie Locke of Harvard ran a Yale kickoff from the Crimson's nine-yard line for a touchdown, Harvard was not even credited with one first down, and yet he covered the equivalent of nine. This is one of the reasons why the greater number of first downs does not always win a football game.

Should Prove to Be Popular Change

The new rule proposed by the Southern Association for the purpose of preventing the intentional pass is expected to remove a play which has not been very popular with baseball fans in the past. It is a severe rule; but it should put more action into the game and give the powerful batsman a chance to show the fans what he can do when given a chance.

Bears and Giants Win Professional Games

National Football League

Club	Won	Tied	Lost	P.C.
Chicago Bears	8	1	2	.800
New York	9	0	3	.750
Brooklyn	5	1	3	.625
Portsmouth	6	0	4	.600
Boston	5	1	5	.500
Philadelphia	3	1	3	.500
Green Bay	4	1	6	.400
Pittsburgh	3	2	5	.375
Cincinnati	2	1	6	.250
Chicago Cardinals	1	0	9	.100

Results Nov. 30

Chicago Bears 22, Chicago Cardinals 6.
New York 10, Brooklyn 0.

Bears Defeat Cardinals

CHICAGO, Dec. 1 (AP)—The Chicago Bears administered their customary Thanksgiving Day beating to their fellow townsmen, the Cardinals of the National Professional Football League, by a 22-to-6 score yesterday. Bill Karr, Bear end, picked up a Cardinal punt blocked by Guard Joe Kopcha on the Cardinal 25-yard line and ran for the first touchdown in the first period. A bad pass from Center Frank McNally allowed the Bears to down Mike Koken in the end zone for a safety in the second period. Shortly afterward, the Bears punched their way 37 yards for a second touchdown, Harold Grange carrying the ball nearly all the way. In the fourth period, John Doehring passed 21 yards to Joe Zeller for the Bears' third score.

Giants Win by 10 to 0

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 1 (AP)—With Stu Clancy and Ken Strong providing the punch, the New York Giants won a 10-to-0 victory over the Brooklyn Dodgers here yesterday before 30,000 persons to virtually clinch the eastern division championship of the National Professional Football League. Save for the brilliant performance of Benny Friedman, the Dodgers' backfield star, the alert Giant ball carriers, operating behind an almost impenetrable line, kept the ball in Brooklyn territory most of the game. Only once did Brooklyn threaten the New York goal.

Letourner-Peden Lead

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (AP)—Alfred Letourner and Bill (Torchy) Peden held possession of first place at the 107th hour of the six-day bicycle race at Madison Square Garden today. They came to the front after the lead had changed several times during a night of hard riding. One lap behind were the teams of Severgnini-Thomas, Hill-Debaets and Walthour-Dempsey. The French road team of Deschamps and Ignat came from the rear during the evening sprints to jump into the lead, only to drop back to last place again several laps behind the pacemakers during the midnight jam. Letourner and Peden sprinted to the front shortly after midnight to break a four-cornered tie. The leaders had covered 1852 miles, 9 laps, while 890 laps have been stolen.

Canada May Send Team

TORONTO, Dec. 1 (Canadian Press)—Canada has been invited to send a team of 12 schoolboy track and field athletes to Australia in 1934 to compete in an Empire meet at the centenary celebration of the City of Melbourne and the State of Victoria, it was announced by L. R. Macgregor, Australian Trade Commissioner. The team would compete against the finest schoolboy trackmen of Australia, New Zealand, Great Britain, South Africa and India. Expenses of the Canadian team from Vancouver to Melbourne and back will be cared for by the hosts.

Brydson and Duguid Star

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Dec. 1—Windsor Bulldogs are now in fifth place, undisputed, in the International Hockey League. They scored a 2-to-1 win over Syracuse here Wednesday night through the fine hockey performances of Glenn Brydson and Lorne Duguid here on loan from Montreal Maroons. Each scored one goal for the Bulldogs. Miller accounted for the only Syracuse score. Vernon Forbes, veteran former National League goalkeeper, was in the nets for Windsor and performed brilliantly.

Szumachowski Wins Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 1—Steven Szumachowski of Mount Pleasant High School of Schenectady, N. Y., registered his seventeenth straight major victory in two seasons yesterday when he retained the United States intercollegiate cross-country championship over the Branch Brook Park course. The race ended his career at Mount Pleasant. Szumachowski, who is the first boy to ever win the national schoolboy title twice, led Peter Olexy of Lansford (Penna.) High School across the finish line by six yards. His time was 13m. 28.6s. Nott Terrace High School of Sechnectady captured the team title with 40 points.

George Connors to Retire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 1—Yale's veteran trainer of football teams, George Connors, will retire after the Yale-Princeton game, the Athletic Association announced last night. Connors, who was track coach until last season, will make his home in San Diego, Calif. Connors' first year as track coach, 1924, brought Yale the intercollegiate title. He had previously served as track mentor at Exeter Academy for 22 years. At the same time the Athletic Association announced the appointment of T. P. "Ted" Avery '32 as assistant track coach. Also, Richard F. Caughan '28 was named assistant varsity hockey coach.

Western India vs. M. C. C.

RAJKOT, India, Dec. 1 (Canadian Press)—The Western Indian States' eleven picked up considerably yesterday as play in its cricket match with the touring English M. C. C. team was continued. Scores at the end of the day's play were: Western India, 64 and 249 (Townsend, 7 for 16; Gurtu, 61); M. C. C., 254 for 5 declared and 10 for 1.

Dunlap and Blue Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 1—George T. Dunlap Jr., United States amateur golf champion, paired with Halbert J. Blue of Pittsburgh, defeated Thomas D. Armour, Chicago professional, and Donald Parson of Youngstown, Ohio, 3 and 2, in an exhibition match here yesterday.

Middlebury Co-Captains

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Dec. 1—Walter E. Boehm '35 of New York City, and Richard L. Williams '35 of Hopkinton, N. H., have been elected co-captains of the 1934 Middlebury College football team, it is announced here.

Robert L. Talbot '35 Chosen

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Dec 1—Robert L. Talbot 35 of Dongan Hills, N. Y., has been elected captain of the Wesleyan soccer team for next season. Talbot is a forward on the varsity.

Berwick Marathon Is Won by Rankine

BERWICK, Penna., Dec. 1 (AP)—Robert Rankine, of Preston, Ont., yesterday won the twenty-fourth annual Berwick Marathon in a driving finish in the last half mile that carried him 60 feet ahead of Lou Gregory, New York.

The two men matched strides on even terms for 8½ miles of the mountainous nine-mile course, running abreast most of that distance.

Joe Mundy, Philadelphia, was third, and John Kelley of Arlington Mass., was fourth.

Juan C. Zabala, 21-year-old Olympic champion from Argentina, dropped out after 300 yards. The leading finishers:

	Time m.	s.
1. Robert Rankine, Preston, Ont.	48	35
2. Lou Gregory, New York	48	44
3. Joe Mundy, New York	49	17
4. John Kelley, Arlington, Mass.	49	37
5. Illiam Steiner, New York	49	57
6. Paul Mundy, New York	50	05
7. Wilf McCluskey, Toronto	50	15
9. Larry Cece, Newark, N. J.	51	34
9. Leslie Pawson, Pawtucket, R. I.	51	39
10. Paul Debruyn, New York	51	45
11. Alfred Knabb, Westchester, Pa.	52	30
12. Frank Nordell, Philadelphia	52	30
13. Mel Porter, Newark, N. J.	52	47
14. Sterling Yohey, Berwick	53	40
15. Jimmy Henigan, Medford, Mass.	55	00
16. Frank Jerry, Philadelphia	55	35
17. Joe Wood, Amsterdam, N. Y.	56	35
18. Jack Minnoch, Herkimer, N. Y.	57	30
19. George Kinney, Benton, Penna.	57	30

British Women Win From Danish Foilists

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The women foilists of Great Britain gained their second success over those of Denmark, by six defeats against ten, in the third biennial match between the two countries, held at Bertrand's Academy, here recently. The fencing was of a high standard and very keen throughout.

After eight of the sixteen bouts had been decided the score was four victories a side. Mrs. With, a former holder of the Danish women's title, distinguished herself by defeating Joan Guiness, who a day earlier had won the Hutton Cup international competition against a strong field. The summary:

Great Britain—Joan Guiness, Miss G. Neligan and Miss Garnegy-Arbuthnot, 1 defeat each; Mrs. Minton, 3 defeats. Total, 6 defeats.

Denmark—Mrs. With, 1 defeat; Miss Olsert, 2 defeats; Miss Lachman, 3 defeats; Miss Larsen, 4 defeats. Total, 10 defeats.

College Football Results

Albright 14, Ursinus 7.
Alabama 7, Vanderbilt 0.
Allens 6, Benedict 0.
Annapolis (B) 19, Pittsburg (B) 13.
Arizona 26, Whittier 0.
Arkansas State 7, 6, Hendrix 0.
Baldwin Wallace 6, John Carroll 0.
Bluefield Inst. 32, St. Paul 0.
Brigham Young 6, Wyoming 3.
Cameron Aggies 20, Murray Aggies 6.
Carson-Newman 27, Maryville 6.
Catawba 0, Lenoir Rhyne 0.
Centenary 28, Loyola 12.
Central Missouri T. 7, Maryville T. 0.
Centre 13, Chattanooga 6.
Chadron N. 13, Omaha 7.
Chico State 7, San Jose State 0.
Citadel 14, Woffard 0.
Colgate 25, Brown 0.
College of Ozarks 7, Arkansas Tech 7.
Col. of Pacific 12, Fresno State 0.
Colorado 14, Denver 7.
Colorado T. 6, New Mexico 0.
Cornell 20, Pennsylvania 12.
Cornell College 7, Bradley Tech. 7.
Daniel Baker 0, Simmons 0.
Davidson 20, Wake Forest 13.
Davis & Elkins 13, St Thomas 12.
Decatur Baptist 7, Weatherford College 0.
E. C. Okla. T. 0, Cent. Okla. T. 0.
Emory & Henry 12, King 0.
Emporia 19, Emporia T. 7.
Fisk 3, Morehouse 0.
Flagstaff T. 6, Tempe T. 0.
Furman 6, Clemson 0.
Franklin & Marshall 21, Gettysburg 7.
Hampden 26, Virginia Union 0.
Hastings 33, Nebraska Wesleyan 7.
Henderson State 21, Ouachita 6.
Howard 7, Birmingham Southern 7.
Howard Payne 14, Southwestern 7.
Idaho 20, Gonzaga 12.
Illinois Wesleyan 13, South Dakota 0.
Iowa Wesleyan 21, Parsons 19.
Kansas 27, Missouri 0.
Kansas Wesleyan 21, Ft. Hays S. 0.
Kentucky M. I. 18, Culver 6.
Lebanon Valley 0, Penn M. C. 0.
McPherson 27, York 7.
Miami 6, Cincinnati 2.
Millsaps 2, Mississippi College 0.
Missouri Valley 19, Central 6.
Monmouth 20, Knox 6.
Montana 26, Utah Aggies 0.
Morris Brown 19, Clark 0.
Nebraska 22, Oregon State 0.
Newberry 14, So. Georgia 6.
North Carolina 14, Virginia 0.
Ohio Wesleyan 12, Western Reserve 0.
Oklahoma A. & M. 13, Oklahoma 0.
Oregon 13, St. Mary's 7.
Pacific U. 13, Col. of Idaho 6.
Phoenix Indians 12, Sherman 6.
Pittsburgh 16, Carnegie Tech 0.
Pittsburgh T. 19, Simpson 13.
Piedmont 13, Hiwasse 6.
Shaw 13, St. Augustine 6.
St. Bonaventure 12, Notre Dame (B) 0.
St. John's (Md.) 12, Johns Hopkins 0.
St. Louis 6, Washington 0.
Southwestern (La.) 10, Louisiana N. 2.
Southwest. (Tenn.) 12, Spring Hill 0.
Talladega 12, Knoxville 0.
Tennessee 27, Kentucky 0.
Tennessee A. and I. 37, Lane 0.
Tennessee Tech 6, Mid-Tennessee 0.
Texas 10, Texas A. & M. 10
Texas Tech 6, Kansas State 0.
Trinity 6, Austin College 0.
Tougaloo 13, Jackson 0.
Tulsa 7, Arkansas 0.
Tuskegee 14, Alabama T. 7.
U. C. L. A. 7, Washington State 0.
Utah 13, Colorado Aggies 0.
Virginia M. I. 0, Virginia Tech 0.
Warrensburg T. 7, Maryville T. 0.
West Kentucky T. 48, Transylvania 6.
West Virginia 7, Washington & Jeff. 2.
West Va. Wesleyan 12, Marshall 6
Wichita 19, Washburn 0.
Wilberforce 39, West Virginia State 0.
William and Mary 6, Richmond 0.
Willamette 40, Whitman 0.
Xavier 24, Haskel 13.

Ottawa Beats Oxford

OXFORD, Eng., Dec. 1 (AP)—The Ottawa Shamrocks hockey team last night defeated Oxford University, 10 to 0, in a one-sided match.

Cubs Tie With Arrows At Head of Standing

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	3	0	2	18	16	6
Providence	2	2	0	4	1	6
New Haven	2	1	3	9	13	5
Philadelphia	2	1	2	11	8	5
Quebec	2	0	4	18	22	4

Results Nov. 29

Philadelphia 0, Providence 0, overtime.
Boston 4, New Haven 0.

Only the stellar goaltending of Alfie Moore kept the Boston Cubs from running up a high score in the local victory, 4 to 0, over the New Haven Eagles, in a Canadian-American Hockey League game, at the Boston Garden, Wednesday night. Victory gave the Cubs a tie for the league lead. The Eagles were weak defensively. Harnott, with two goals, and Weir and Lane were the Boston scorers. Jackson had fewer saves to make than Moore, but some of them were particularly spectacular. The summary:

Boston		New Haven
Harnott, Halliday, Weir,	lw	
	rw	Wood, R. McCully, Dunning
O'Neil, Heximer, Buckles,	c	
	c	Chouinard, Perkins, Carson
Davie, Filmore, Cunningham,	rw	
	lw	Kinsella, Maracle, Wilson
J Jerwa, Lane,	ld	rd, McBride, Doran
Lane, Mulligan,	rd	ld, J. McCully, Doran
Jackson,	g	g, Moore

Score—Boston 4, New Haven 0. Goals—Harnott 2, Weir, Lane for Boston. Assists—O'Neil 2, Buckles for Boston. Officials—F A. Synnott and W. H. Burch. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Dec. 1—Providence retained its one-point lead in the Canadian-American Hockey League by playing a scoreless overtime match with the Philadelphia Arrows at the Arena, Wednesday night before 2500 fans. Both teams had countless scoring opportunities, but the work of goaltenders, Paddy Byrne and Alex Wood, featured. Providence missed several excellent chances in the overtime period. Hart on one occasion shooting wide when within six yards of the net and unprotected. It was "George Nichols Night," the former Philadelphia star being presented with a traveling bag by his friends.

Philadelphia		Providence
Hudson, Jeremiah,	lw	rw, Rivers, Taylor
King, Anderson,	c	c Gaudreault, Murray
Boyd, McLeod, Collings,	rw	
	lw	Hart, Giroux, Harrington
McGoldrick, Desmarais,	ld	
	rd	McVicar, Lesieur
Peters, Hinspberger,	rd	ld, Nichols, Trapp
Wood,	g	g, Byrne

Score—Philadelphia 0, Providence 0. Officials—Stevenson and W. J. Cleary. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Yale Puts Loewenstein On Its Teaching Staff

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 1 (AP)—Dr. James Rowland Angell, president of Yale University, has announced the appointment of Dr. Karl Loewenstein until recently a member of the faculty at the University of Munich, as associate professor of political science.

Dr. Loewenstein was a lecturer in political theory, comparative government and international law at the German university. He relinquished his post after Herr Hitler's rise to the Chancellorship.

Christmas Trees 'Cost' $500 in Massachusetts

There is no open season on Christmas shrubs and foliage in Massachusetts, according to a bulletin issued today by Samuel A. York, commissioner of conservation. Quoting the law on the cutting of trees or foliage, the department warns that individuals who secure their Christmas decorations from the woods without first securing the permission of the land owner violate a statute specifically designed to prevent the depredations of Christmas tree hunters.

In an attempt to protect land owners, the department has reminded all forest and fire wardens, and state and local police of the following law, which reads in part: "Whoever willfully cuts down or destroys timber or wood, standing or growing on the land of another . . . or cuts or takes therefrom any ferns, flowers or shrubs, . . . without license of the owner thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than six months or by a fine of not more than $500."

Harvard Picks Director For Sport of Debating

Formal recognition of debating at Harvard by the corporation was announced today at University Hall. It was voted to add the new office of "director of debating," to the list of university officers and to name Edward M. Rowe of Cambridge the first incumbent for a period of one year.

The new director of debating will encourage and control both interhouse and intercollegiate debating, just as the director of athletics is responsible for the corresponding athletic contests. Mr. Rowe graduated from Harvard College in 1927 and from the law school in 1931. He is now a lawyer in Boston.

General Sherrill Urges U. S. to Be In 1936 Olympics

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 1—Americans should take part in the Olympic Games in Berlin, 1936, in order to prevent the growth of anti-Semetic feeling in this country, according to Gen. Charles H. Sherrill, formerly United States Ambassdor to Turkey.

Addressing the congregation B'nai Jessurn at its one hundredth and eighth Thanksgiving service yesterday, General Sherrill, who is a member of the international committee of the Olympic Games, asserted that if Germany had not promised in writing to permit Jewish athletes to compete in the games in 1936, the committee would have removed the games from Berlin and would have awarded them to Rome or Barcelona.

A movement in this country to boycott the Olympic Games would prevent hundreds of thousands of young men and women in the United States from entering them, and this would bring out ill feeling, he said.

Dr. Israel Goldstein, Rabbi of the congregation, praised General Sherrill for his stand "in behalf of religious and racial equality."

NRA Primer Gives Answers to Queries From Puzzled Public

The what, why and how of the NRA is explained in an "NRA Primer," just compiled by the Massachusetts State Recovery Board. The book, which is now on the presses, contains simple questions and answers relative to the NRA, NIRA, codes, compliance boards, etc., for use for distribution in schools, colleges, factories, office buildings and homes throughout the State.

Publishing of the book will make available to all persons in Massachusetts a simple explanation of the rudiments of the recovery act, basic principles, aims, purposes and methods of enforcement.

Compilation of the primer followed a study by the state board to determine the understanding of the public about NRA details. It showed that in practically every instance where the program had been th

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MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

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SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

SALEM
(Continued)

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Daily Features

Hymnal Notes

No. 236

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

FOR a great tune of long traditions, no better theme could have been chosen than this noble song of peace, written by a Christian Scientist. The music was attributed to Handel, because it became popular when Handel was in England. It was actually the work of Croft, and was named in honor of the newly enthroned house of Hanover. It appeared with St. Anne and St. Matthew in the Tate and Brady "Supplement" of 1708. In 1742, "The Foundery Tune Book" published it as Bromswick, also in compliment to the reigning house.

The Foundery was a building near Moorfield, which had been used for casting cannon. Wesley bought it in 1739 and turned it into the first Methodist Meeting House, and this is another right association for this hymn of peace, that sings of shaping guns into "tillers of soil." In Wilkins's Book of Psalmody, 1699, the tune was credited to Dr. Croft. (See Wesleyan Hymnal, 1877, Dr. Hopkins, editor.)

No. 237

THE carols, so long typical of England, for all church festivals seem to have harked back to the old ring-dance, from which the word carol derives: as Italian *carola*, a ring-dance. Chaucer writes of the caroling, in his day, thus:

What ladies fayrest ben, or best dancing
Or which of 'hem can carole best or sing.

The "fayre ladies" may have danced and sung to bright tunes like this one, which belongs to their fourteenth century, though this one is of German origin, and appeared first in Triller's "Booklet," published in Breslau, 1550 (See Notes 184, 242). The happy words are by a Christian Scientist.

No. 238

GARDINER'S "Sacred Melodies" included this tune, attributed to Beethoven, but not traced to him. Recalling how much the "Sacred Melodies" were used in America, it is interesting to know that among Beethoven's notebooks it is written: "Buhler notes the Oratorio for Boston. I cannot write what I should best like to write." The Handel and Haydn Society of Boston wrote to ask for a new work by the great master, which marks the town as even then keeping abreast of its times in music, as it does today.

The words are from Whittier's long poem, "The Chapel of the Hermits," using stanzas 11, 12, 18, and 94. The lines,

Through the harsh noises of our day,
A low, sweet prelude finds its way:

are followed by this stanza, especially interesting to Christian Scientists,

That song of Love, now low and far,
Ere long shall swell from star to star!
That light, the breaking day, which tips
The golden-spired Apocalypse.

This poem presents Rousseau and Bernardin de St. Pierre as meeting to talk of their life experience (Note 49).

Hymnal Notes In Book Form

ABOUT half of the hymns in the new Christian Science Hymnal have been discussed in the Hymnal Notes, which have been appearing on the Daily Features page. These helpful articles, together with the hitherto unpublished material, have been compiled into book form, a volume available in brown or blue and conforming in size with the Hymnal and the Hymnal Concordance.

The Hymnal Notes book is already in production, and early orders (at $1 a copy) will insure delivery in time for Christmas.—Feature Editor.

MASSACHUSETTS

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(Continued)

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Hymnal Notes In Book Form

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Harry E. Stone.)

Four dollars a week for getting up at 4 o'clock every day and attending police court in New York City! That's what Ben Day, founder of the New York Sun, paid Reporter George W. Wisner in 1833. Later Wisner became a half owner in the Sun.

"Barney Williams," famous Irish comedian, and manager of Wallack's old Broadway Theater, at the age of 10, sold the New York Sun on the "sidewalks of New York" before the days of paper routes and carriers.

The New York Sun advocated the freeing of the slaves nearly three decades before Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation.

The first illustration printed in the Sun was a cut of "Herschel's Forty-Feet Telescope," which was set up by the English astronomer and physicist near Windsor, England (N. Y. Sun, September 14, 1833).

"The Life of Davy Crockett" was the first Sun serial. It appeared in December 1833, and is said to have been dictated by that intrepid American frontiersman.

For the Scrapbook

Words of the Wise

The wise man should be prepared for everything that does not lie within his control.—*Pythagoras.*

Wicked men cannot be friends either among themselves or with the good.—*Socrates.*

The way to make ourselves admired is to be what we expect to be thought.—*Socrates.*

None can cure their harms by wailing them.—*Shakespeare.*

A voice soft, gentle and low is an excellent thing in a woman.—*Shakespeare.*

Virtue and truth are two of heaven's most beautiful and lovely daughters.—*Bacon.*

Oft the victor triumphs but to fall —*Homer*

Our pleasant vices are made the whip to scourge us.—*Shakespeare.*

Vanity is the food of fools.—*Swift.*

Men prize a thing ungained more than it is.—*Shakespeare.*

What They Say

A Word for Dogs

"Dogs have the freedom of steamships and all European hotels. People depending on the public who do not recognize man's love for a dog these days are foolish. It is one of the strongest of human emotions."—*O. O. McIntyre.*

Sound Men

"What we need most today is not 'sound money' but 'sound men'—men who, when in power, will not lose their sense of proportion and go money mad."—*Mary E. Turnbull.*

No Compromise

"We must not be half-hearted about the question of peace or war. If the Christian church is going to be true to its calling this must be a thing on which it must not be prepared to compromise."—*Bishop of Chelmsford.*

WHAT THEY SAY

Brevities

Atlanta Constitution: A reputed shortage in oak trees may be the result of their use for the manufacture of antique furniture.

Detroit Free Press: A Maine manufacturer has received an order for 15,000 pairs of earmuffs, the first such order he has had in years. He attributes the demand to prospects for a cold winter, but others may suspect the radio had something to do with it.

Arkansas Gazette: Out in Seattle, 300 boxes of apples were dumped into a swimming pool at a Hallowe'en party and the guests bidden to help themselves. The inflation idea as applied to apple bobbing.

Cartoons of the Week

—Hutton in Philadelphia Public Ledger

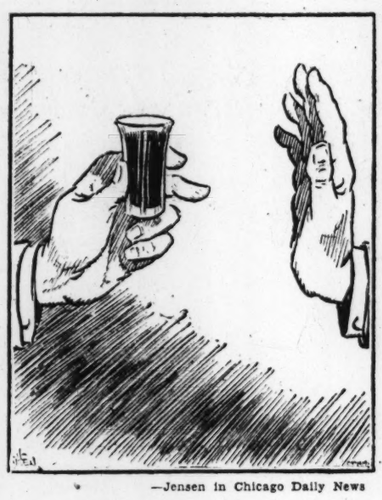
Daybreak!

—Spencer in Omaha World-Herald

Strange Partners

—Costello in Albany Evening News

Strip Him of His Shiny Trappings



—Jensen in Chicago Daily News

Liquor Control

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

—Carlisle in Chicago Journal of Commerce and La Salle Street Journal

It Must Have Come Sooner Than We Expected

In Lighter Vein

He Felt That Way

"And who was the smallest soldier we have any record of in history?"

"Why, er—it was the soldier who slept on his watch, I suppose!"

Matter of Business

Movie Actress: "Will you sue me for back pay I owe you?"

Publicity Agent: "Yes, if you promise to pay attorney's fees and costs."

—Maclean's

"Congratulations, old man! In lieu of that little account you have against us, we've made you director of the firm!"

Satisfied

Briggs took the ticket the booking clerk gave him, picked up his change, and walked away.

A few moments later he was back again at the booking office.

"I say," he said to the clerk, "you gave me the wrong change just now."

"Sorry, sir," said the clerk, with a shrug of his shoulders, "it cannot be rectified now. You should have called my attention to it at the time you bought your ticket."

"Well, that's all right, then," said Briggs, with a faint smile. "I'm not worrying. You gave me a pound too much."—*Answers.*

Geology Note

"Name the constituents of quartz?"

"Pints."—*Sydney* (Australia) *Bulletin.*

Unnecessary

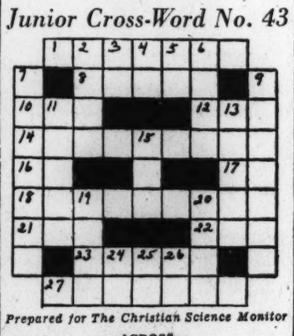
Small Boy: "What's the use of washing my hands before I go to school, mother. I'm not one of those who are always raising them."—*Travelers Beacon.*

Rhubarb Pie

"What a very long pie!" exclaimed the young husband when the dessert was served. "It's really too big for us."

"I can't help it," replied the bride. "I shopped all over town, and that was the shortest rhubarb I could find anywhere."

Junior Cross-Word No. 43



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ACROSS

1—Large stinging insects.
8—Transparent fluid.
10—Nickname of sixteenth President of the United States.
12—Unit.
14—Bird allied to the snipe, plover, etc.
16—The elder (ab.).
17—New England state (ab.).
18—Constructed of parts in cooperation.
21—Contraction of "over."
22—Chemical suffix.
23—Foreign.
27—Deeply affected.

DOWN

2—County in Indiana.
3—Sun god.
4—There are 27 books in this division of Bible (ab.).
5—Suffix denoting recipient of.
6—Snare.
7—Bass musical wind-instrument.
9—Ridicules.
11—Manufacturing city of Vermont.
13—Goddess of the growing vegetation.
15—Play on words.
19—French unit of weight.
20—One of five great divisions of the earth.
24—Chinese weight.
25—Neuter pronoun.
26—Noun suffix.

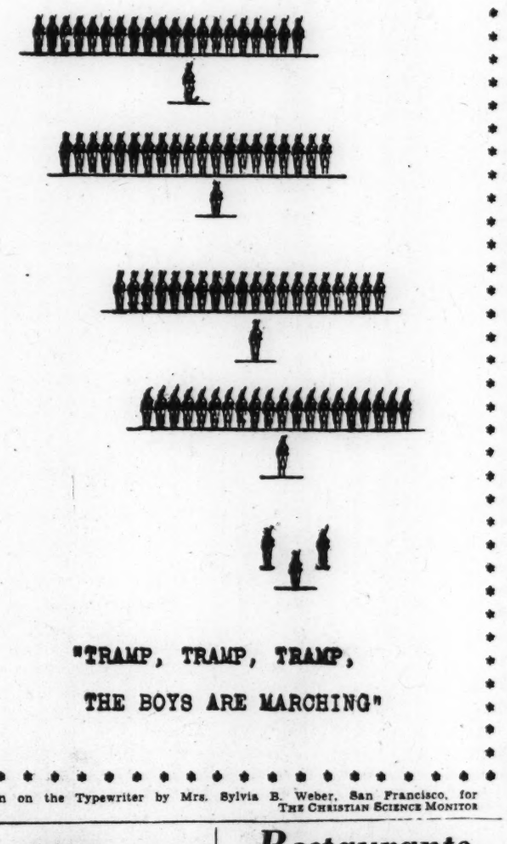
(The solution appears elsewhere.)

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

WE CAN never thrive except we meet God in secret; and if we begin in our closets we shall not end there, we shall also seek and find Him in the assemblies of the saints.—ROBERT CHAPMAN.

Today's Typ-O-Graph



"Drawn on the Typewriter by Mrs. Sylvia B. Weber, San Francisco, for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

186

Another common name
by which the larch
is often called is
known as tamarack.
It not uncommonly
soars up to a height
of between 70 to 100
feet and has a girth
of trunk of nearly
ten feet around

[The solution will be found among the advertisements.]

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

VOCATIONS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

County History

I SPENT vacation months interviewing pioneers still living in the surrounding territory, and learned from them about the life, hardships, and adventures of the early settlers. My original plan was to sell these interviews to some local newspapers, but the County Historical Society bound them into a book and sold it for me.—Miss E. N.

Tax Expert

IN OUR part of the country personal property taxes were filed several months ago, and are now being paid. As many of the people in my neighborhood did not understand the system of filing and paying these taxes, I offered to help; and in this way, by charging a small fee, have been able to add to my income.—G. P. S.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

What's in a Name?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Boise, Idaho

THE little town of Samaria, Idaho, lies in the southern part of the State, so near the Utah line that before the last survey the people there believed that they were living in Utah.

Years ago, when a little group of home seekers pushed into the public domain and settled near a big spring, the sagebrush grew tall and the antelope darted within sight. Settlers from the older sections, whose stock grazed on the public lands around and beyond this little knot of people, soon learned that here was a welcome and a night's lodging for them while on their long rides to look after the stock.

Thus the wayfarers began to call the settlers there "Good Samaritans," and the home folks of the travelers thought of the settlers as such, so that when the cluster of farms finally became a village, nothing else would do but that "Samaria" was to be made its official name.

Today the spirit is kept alive by the name, and strangers who know nothing of the history of the village are still given ample reason to associate "Good Samaritan" with the name.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1933

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Dr. Sprague Offers His Views

WHEN Dr. Oliver M. W. Sprague resigned as adviser to the United States Treasury it was with the expressed intention of serving the cause of American recovery better than he might if he remained in the official family. At that time it was forecast that this distinguished economist, professor of banking and finance at Harvard Business School and recently financial adviser to the British Government, would write a series of articles attacking some of the Roosevelt policies. The first has now appeared in American newspapers.

Dr. Sprague is to be commended for the pitch he has sounded for the President's opposition Despite a tendency to lose sight of a condition to be faced, and to carry the discussion into theories whose implications are not always recognized, the articles seem to promise a sober, reasoned discussion shorn of appeals to emotionalism and unbejeweled with such sparklers as Alfred E. Smith's "boloney dollar."

Some who have thought Dr. Sprague's objections to Administration methods would narrow down to an orthodox "sound money" attitude may read with interest that this economist holds "that no monetary policy, however wisely formulated, is sufficient to bring about a trade recovery." Of sound money, Dr. Sprague says:

> We had sound money and no doubt about the security of the currency between 1929 and 1933. There was also during those years a plentiful supply of credit available at low rates and at intervals widespread confidence that prosperity was at hand; and yet the country drifted more and more deeply into depression.

Another point of interest, and one which will bear some examination since it appears in an article purporting to criticize governmental policies, regards the need of stimulating demand "for those products for which we may reasonably presume a large potential demand exists that can be made actual by relatively lower prices." Industries which supply such products could be expanded almost indefinitely if they would increase demand constantly—as automobile makers have done—by decreasing prices. These lower prices, Dr. Sprague says, should be made possible by improved methods and by volume, not by unreasonably low wages.

Among such industries is mentioned building and construction. It is pointed out that housing of workers earning $3000 a year or less is generally unsatisfactory. A reduction in prices of houses and household equipment would provide a spur to demand for these necessities. Now it is an open secret that the Government is interested in bringing about just such a condition, but that to do so, building costs must be reduced, and present rates of wages in the building industry brought into question.

Logical theories on recovery, though not always adaptable to meet immediate needs, are serving a very useful purpose in the American experiment. Widespread discussion of them is valuable as a check upon the enthusiasms of a people who may momentarily overvalue mere newness of idea. In contributing his thoughtful views to this discussion, in interpreting some of the Administration's novel remedies in the light of his experience and extensive knowledge of economic history, Dr. Sprague may serve well the cause of American recovery.

Increasing Taste for Symphonies

IN A recent nation-wide ballot to determine a radio request program for the Philadelphia Orchestra, Beethoven's Fifth and Tchaikowsky's Sixth Symphonies won first and second places. The choice was confined to last season's repertory, but the order of preference revealed widespread liking for solid compositions. Of twenty-five numbers on the slate, fourteen were symphonies and nearly all the rest were serious pieces by Wagner, Liszt and other classicists. The glorious majesty of the "Fifth" and the haunting beauty of the "Pathetique" win new devotees every year, and the rising popularity of such masterpieces shows that latent appreciation is constantly drawn forth by their frequent rendering.

Much is owed the radio in this advance of musical culture from mediocre levels of taste. To many people the broadcasting of symphonies by foremost orchestras spells ineffable delight. To others the repetition of such works during the last decade has been as a ladder of appreciation in which the steps have been tolerance, half-interest, curiosity, close attention, familiarity, liking, and finally keen pleasure if not inspiration. New beauty is revealed by each performance. Comprehension of interweaving harmonies and recognition of recurrent themes calls forth something of the listener's best self in exaltation of great music.

Thanks to the "machine age," these works are now heard by millions of people where a few thousands listened before, and are heard far oftener. Their splendors are carried into the city apartment and to the remotest ranch beyond America's Continental Divide at an almost nominal expense to each listener. A single fine composition may be "on the air" several times in a winter, whereas formerly one might hear César Franck's D minor symphony once in a year or two. Persons fortunate enough to go to the concert halls are better prepared for their great privilege, while countless others can share within the limits of broadcasting technique the best music has to offer.

Music is a most catholic art. Its range and powers of expression are tremendous, running all the way from the awesome resonance of the African tom-tom to the thrilling crescendo of the great organ and orchestra in unison. Ultramodern compositions depicting themes far removed from the pastoral suggestions of our musical forefathers have their place in today's orchestration; but the classic symphonies are likely to remain the pillars of the musical temple for a long time to come.

The Vanishing Crusade

TWO years ago, one year ago, six months ago, every opponent of the Eighteenth Amendment assured the nation that the overthrow of this law was designed and destined to serve not liquor but temperance, to achieve not weaker control but more effective control. But when repeal became imminent, and later a certainty, what happened to all the antiprohibitionists who were so firm and so encouraging in their promises? Can it be that repeal has been "put over" on the country and that more liquor instead of less, laxity instead of regulation, is to result?

Every spokesman against prohibition declared again and again his devoted adherence to temperance and the promotion of temperance. And what has now happened? In recent weeks the advocacy of repeal has very conveniently and very largely washed out interest in regulation or in temperance. The crusade apparently was not for what better control could be devised, but for how quickly liquor could be obtained; the crusade apparently was not for how temperance could be best promoted, but for how license could be most readily won.

After repeal became obvious, the Monitor solicited the opinions of prominent and active antiprohibitionists as to the method of state and federal regulation which they believed should succeed the Eighteenth Amendment "We haven't thought much about that," was the literal reply of one of the most outspoken proponents of repeal in the country, himself in a political position capable of carrying through, if he wished, a constructive policy of control. The reply is typical.

Oddly enough, with repeal at hand the strongest words in behalf of temperance are being uttered by the distillers themselves. They have publicly pledged themselves to stand in every phase of their business "for moderation and not abuse—for temperance instead of excess—for the strict observance, not merely of legal duty, but of moral duty as well."

The Monitor would hardly feel itself at home on the side of the distillers, but we confess that we are today finding the distillers more openly concerned with temperance than are most of those who worked so hard to bring the distillers back. There is no reason why this declaration of policy by the drink trade should not be sincerely and genuinely meant. It is a declaration which will bear more detailed explanation by the distillers themselves. It will need to be attested by acts. If it is, it will be significant.

Futurist Dress and Cooking

SIGNOR F. T. Marinetti, the apostle of Futurism, does not confine his innovations to the realms of art and literature. He is wearing—though only when he is in Italy—a glass hat. It is difficult to explain why he should confine the spectacle to his own country. Those who live in glass hats, we have been told, should not throw stones, and perhaps Signor Marinetti, who has thrown so many stones, does not care to risk his brilliant headgear beyond the borders of Italy. He suggests that the time has come when the streets should be rendered gay by masculine costumes.

As an alternative to glass, aluminum is, he asserts, "the noblest material for most of the articles in the masculine wardrobe." Why, indeed should the use of aluminum be confined to the kitchen? If pots and pans can be made of aluminum, why not hats and ties? Particularly does he favor the employment of aluminum for ties. Think, he cries, of the splendid reflections, the bright emanations of a 'cravat in aluminum! He has himself experimented and he finds aluminum ties dazzling, economic, and recalcitrant to hard wear. In ten years, he prophesies, no sensible man will put anything else round his neck.

Curiously, he omits to call attention to the admirable qualities of aluminum as shirt fronts. Those who are obliged to put on evening clothes often, and have been exasperated by the destructiveness of laundries, might surely try the effect of a superb expanse of aluminum on their manly chests. There would be no annoyance, no bills to pay, no inopportune crumplings.

As for the kitchen, Signor Marinetti fulminates against the constant macaroni of Italy, and calls for new dishes more in conformity with the rhythm of modern existence. Cooking should develop in us, he declares, aspirations. Yet his single suggestion scarcely seems to be in strict conformity with the "rhythm of modern life." It is nothing less than a soup of roses. On the surface should float rose petals, and by adding a few drops of essence of rose, the dish will have not only a unique savor but an agreeable perfume. Were we thus nourished we might become like the fawn of Andrew Marvell:

> Lilies without, roses within.

There are plenty of other ideas to be put forward. Thus Signor Marinetti has observed that since the days of Gutenberg books have been printed in the same monotonous way on paper. Futurism, he tells us, will abolish paper. His last volume of poems was printed on aluminum so that the reader may, as it were, hear himself reading. The pages crackle under his fingers. The words spit and splutter. The phrases glow and rustle. Besides, poems thus printed are indestructible.

Now that one comes to think of it, perhaps Signor Marinetti does not advise the wearing of aluminum shirts because the mode launched by Signor Mussolini still favors Black Shirts.

Resetting the National Compass

ONE conclusion unquestionably will be reached by the person who reviews the record of humanity's brief span. Those peoples, movements, or nations which in times of stress have been guided by a deep faith in God, have survived and progressed; those which have not, have perished or declined.

One of the most precious national heritages of the United States, as of many other lands, is the remembrance of how this faith has humbled and strengthened national leaders in soul-trying times. One national holiday has just been enjoyed which, more than any other, typifies and commemorates this spirit. Thanksgiving Day, inspired primarily by the heroic example of the Pilgrim settlers, has been made a nation-wide day of humility and gratitude in which all may join.

The first presidential proclamation calling for observance of Thanksgiving Day was issued by Abraham Lincoln, when he stood at the helm of government after four years of dark, bitter war. It was a fitting time for that great and simple man to remind his people that trust in God would reunite and bless them.

We come in these days to the end of four years of another war—a conflict in which we need equally or more the inspiration of divine guidance. When all over the world the greatest Counselor enters so little into the deliberations of men; when talk of armaments and nationalism threatens to monopolize public attention—the world, as well as the United States, needs to revitalize its human planning with a pause to give God His proper place in our hearts and hopes.

The Thanksgiving holiday gives occasion for the hope that the Administration, beset though it be with complicated problems, has made use of this opportunity to reset the much-battered compass of American progress and keep it pointing true. It will help us all to set a better course and make port safely if we can believe that every one of the crew, from captain to cabin boy, has inscribed in his private log for Thanksgiving Day the words, "In God We Trust."

Cats and Coats of Arms

ALTHOUGH Manx is not listed in the languages department of schools of correspondence, the news of its fast-approaching extinction will strike a chord of sympathetic regret among those whose good fortune has ever led them to the lovely Isle of Man.

For centuries after this variant of Celtic speech was brought in remote pre-Christian times to the picturesquely situated island of the Irish Sea, the hardy Manxmen were in constant conflict with Viking pirates and Scottish and English marauders, all of whom in turn ruled, or misruled, the tiny province. But through it all the native's language survived. Even when, in the thirteenth century, the islanders were compelled to yield homage to King John, they resolutely refused to speak English, and as late as the eighteenth century Manx was the only idiom the inhabitants would use.

But what alien rulership, and subsequent friendly British suzerainty, failed to effect, the peaceful invasion in these latter days by holiday seekers from neighboring Yorkshire and Lancashire has accomplished. The income of a large proportion of the island's population of 50,000 derives today from catering to the needs of half a million English-speaking weekend trippers who crowd the pleasant sandy beaches or climb the lofty peak of Cronk Ny Trree Laa, the "hill of the rising day." Thus, as commerce flourishes, an ancient language languishes. And in the schools all attempts to revive interest in the Celtic idiom have failed.

Fortunately there still remain mementos of the day when the Manxman proudly disclaimed all connection with other races of the British Isles. The famous tailless cats still purr on cottage hearths, and the Manx coat of arms—three legs in armor pointing in different directions—still kick sturdy defiance of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Editorial Notes

The refinancing of urban homes throughout the nation at the rate of 350 a day through the Home Owners' Loan Corporation makes it manifest also that not all the federal reclamation projects are being carried out in rural areas.

Payment at a New York auction of $12,100 for a block of four air-mail stamps because a printer's error had inverted the centers, apparently constitutes some sort of a new altitude record for upside-down flying.

That southern legislator who, with the advent of repeal, suggests that the convicts of his state be set to making whisky, probably bases his proposal on the fact that whisky has made a great many convicts.

Observations by a Norwegian natural scientist show that North America has drifted west something like 2300 feet since 1870. So perhaps the young man can now go west without moving at all.

The man who thought of putting rubber tips on lead pencils is said to have realized $100,000 a year from his idea. A good example of a man profiting by the mistakes of others.

Possibly the new automobile wheel which is said to make back-seat riding easier will do away entirely with the necessity for driving from that position.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

The Luckless Middle Class—The Perils of Thrift

IT LOOKS to me as if the bourgeoisie, as they call them in socialistic circles, or the middle classes, as we term them in America, were in for hard times. In Russia they have been so systematically liquidated that scarcely any of them are left to serve as horrible examples to the proletarians. Their lot is a miserable one, devoid of even the slender comforts which the working classes enjoy under our newly recognized friend and neighbor, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. And here in the United States we, for I am one of the hapless group, are, according to Mr. Lewis W. Douglas, the United States Director of the Budget, going to be taxed if not to the point of beggary at least to one narrowly approaching poverty.

This gentleman informed the New England Conference the other day that "the great middle class of this country which, after all, furnished the vitality and the vigor and the moral tone to our body politic, for its own preservation, must be willing to subject itself to the taxes necessary to finance the additional emergency obligations incurred, if they are incurred." Of course we of the luckless middle class are gratified by the polite estimate of our virtues made by Mr. Douglas, but why should we have to pay for all the cost of getting the country out of the scrape into which we did not plunge it?

Or is it that the Wigginses and the Mitchells, the Insulls, the financiers of the Fox and General Theatre Companies, and all that magnificent group of Wall Street buccaneers, are to be classed among the American bourgeoisie? I don't see it quite that way. However, probably Mr. Douglas's prognostication is correct, and the middle class, the professional man, the small business man, will pay for the joy ride which our great financiers staged for our admiration a few years ago.

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One does not have to accept too unqualifiedly the thesis of Mr. David Cushman Coyle's plea for more public works in the current Atlantic to discern with joy the essential truth of this statement:

> The automobile made us rich because it had led us to spend our surplus income for things that we could have fun with; afterward we made ourselves poor by spending our surplus for "productive" plant that could not be used for anything, and then getting disgusted and swearing off spending altogether.

Analyze that utterance. Give thought to its various implications and you will begin to see how much of the present depression is due to the mercenary endeavors of the investment and banking interests during the period of national prosperity to instill in the popular mind the idea of thrift—and themselves profit thereby. It is the fashion solemnly to condemn or viciously to sneer at the average man for the part he took in the great speculative riot which ended in October, 1929. That there were many who were merely gamblers, staking their funds on the shifting stock quotations as they might on the turn of the card or the roll of a ball is, of course, true. But innumerable men and women denied themselves the pleasures, often some of the necessities, of life in order, as they hoped, to secure competences for their old age.

They read the estimates deduced by insurance companies that barely 10 per cent of people beyond 60 years of age are free from dependence on their relatives. They saw that the slow processes of saving could hardly avert this peril, and aided and encouraged by the financiers turned to speculative investment. Perhaps it is dodging the question to use that adjective "speculative." The average man did not think the bonds of a magnificent building in Chicago or New York speculative. He could not imagine that the stocks of great Wall Street banks were being made the counters in their officials' gambling games. And so, instead of buying houses, furniture, books, pictures, clothing, he pinched himself to buy bits of engraved paper. With its market destroyed, industry collapsed—ruined by misdirected thrift.

Terrified by the spectacle on every side of men ruined by investments, the average individual has turned hoarder. The thrift inculcated by the financial advisers deters him from spending his money for pleasure; the results thus far of that thrift deter him from further investment in securities. What's the moral?

Notes From Hong Kong

Observatory For Canton

CANTON has depended previously upon Hong Kong for information as regards atmospheric changes, but the civic authorities have decided that the southern capital shall have an observatory of its own. The schemes submitted by the Bureau of Public Works have been approved by the Canton municipality, which has voted the sum of $35,000 for instruments for the observatory to be imported from abroad.

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Flowers Vary On Same Tree

Mr. Lee Tuck-chi, chief official of Tuck Fa County in Fukien Province, recently presented the citizens of Canton with four pots of a rare species of tea-flower plant. These have been placed at the Yuet Sau Garden for exhibition. The natives of Tuck Fa County call these remarkable plants the "eighteen sages." Flowers of different hues grow on one branch. On the same stock some look like chrysanthemums, some like dahlias, and some like wild roses. The shapes and colors of the flowers of a single tree vary each time the flowers bloom.

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Mail Planes Start Service

Regular air mail between Canton and Shanghai has now been inaugurated. The airplanes stop at Swatow and other points of call. The service will be maintained by the China National Aviation Corporation, which later on will introduce a passenger service. The fare from Canton to Shanghai, it is announced, will be $270 Mex., while the rate from Hong Kong to the northern port will be $250.

Clean Press Advocated

When the South China Pressmen Association recently held its second annual meeting in Canton, members of the Canton Government dwelt at length on the importance and responsibility of journalists to enlighten the mass of the Chinese people, to constructively direct public opinion, and to coöperate with the Government in the enforcement of its three-year plan. Mr. Cheung Yuen-fung, director of the Municipal Bureau of Social Affairs, advised the newspaper men not to publish sensational items that appeal to the baser instincts.

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Cantonese Quell Pirates

A big military drive has been successfully undertaken by the Cantonese authorities against the horde of pirates which has its stronghold in the region of Bias Bay, near Hong Kong. The campaign appears to have been on an unprecedented scale, extending from Wai Yeung, on the northernmost limits, right down to Chungsan, touching the British border at the New Territories at a number of points. One result was the release of captives taken in the piracy of the China Merchants S S. Yushun, which was seized by pirates recently while on a voyage from Swatow. The authorities have been watching the movement of suspected bands for several weeks and when three bands left the region for different points recently, the Chinese military promptly took action. By so doing they have probably forestalled the opening of what was intended to be another season of piratical operations against China coastal boats, from the notorious region.

Opinions of the Press on Monitor's Progress

THE unique experiment in journalism, The Christian Science Monitor, is celebrating its twenty-fifth anniversary this week with a special rotogravure section each day. Appropriately, this special section is called the Progress number, for it records the advancement not only of that newspaper, now housed in a $4,000,000 home completed free of debt during a great depression, but of the whole world during the quarter of a century that has probably witnessed greater material and mechanical advancement than any like period in history.

Compared with the history of journalism, with the age of our country, or even with the span of its older contemporaries, the Monitor's quarter of a century is not long; but . . . twenty-five years seem to have found for it a definite place in international journalism. . . .

From its seniority of a century, The Courier-Journal congratulates the Monitor upon its achievements, not merely in stone, steel and newsprint, but in its undoubtedly helpful effect in elevating the ethics of journalism.—*Louisville* (Ky.) *Courier-Journal.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR occupies a unique place in the world of journalism. Founded when the American press was its yellowest, it was looked on as a dubious venture and its unusual news policy as unsuited to survival. A quarter century has passed, and there is now perhaps no newspaper with a more truly world-wide circulation. It has avoided sensationalism, and looked on the passing scene with calm eyes and the perspective which goes with the international viewpoint. Yet, frequently its editorial page is more outspoken than that of many of its colleagues, as in the case of the malpractices of our erstwhile captains of finance. Generally speaking, those who disagree with the Monitor at times respect it none the less. During the worst depression in history it has built what is said to be the finest newspaper plant in the country. This in itself testifies that the Monitor has made a place for itself in the world. —*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

DURING its first quarter of a century, the Monitor, whose establishment represented a unique adventure in journalism, has had a steady growth as an international daily. It embodies an expression of splendid ethics and lofty ideals, and has made a singularly valuable contribution to international good will.

If its columns seem to large numbers of Americans "incomplete," they seem also admirably clean, constructive, interesting and educational. Regardless of differences of opinion with regard to policy, the entire Fourth Estate should deem it a real privilege to extend to this excellent journal warmest felicitations on the occasion of its "silver anniversary."—*News-Sentinel* (Fort Wayne, Ind.).

SOMEWHAT tardily, we take this occasion to salute The Christian Science Monitor of Boston upon the celebration of its twenty-fifth anniversary. Nowhere in the world is there a publication . . . more respected for its accuracy, more praiseworthy for the quality of its content. It is truly an international newspaper designed not to appeal to any of mankind's baser feelings. . . . It treats crime and scandal with all the cold formality of a federal court. Lest there be a mistaken idea of its purpose, it is no sectarian publication; it is a daily newspaper of the highest conceivable type, an international organ of peace and good will. Our heartfelt wish is that it may enjoy many quarter centuries of achievement to match its first.—*Marshall* (Texas) *Evening Messenger.*

TODAY, November 25, marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of a newspaper which has, more than any of its recent contemporaries in this country, made the reading of a newspaper a source of joy, inspiration, and unadulterated education. When one sees so many "non-Scientists" reading and using the columns of The Christian Science Monitor, it is plain to see that it is not a newspaper of denominational character. Unbiased in thought, yet entirely free from the spectacularity and hideousness of the "yellow sheets," it has become the mirror of world opinion for not a few classes of people. . . .

International in scope, it is internationally loved and respected by all religious denonimations. . . .

We congratulate the Monitor for their first twenty-five years of success and wish them eternal success which they so deserve because of their "stand for the true and right."—*Sharon* (Mass.) *Advocate.*

TWENTY-FIVE years ago, Mary Baker Eddy, founder of Christian Science, addressed her Board of Trustees in the following words:

> It is my request that you start a daily newspaper at once, and call it The Christian Science Monitor. Let there be no delay. The Cause demands that it be issued now.

Thus was the Monitor created by fiat. Like all great persons, Mrs. Eddy gave no thought to the extraordinary problems she created. . . . These were minor details left to her faithful board.

The result has been remarkable. The Monitor from its first issue has been unique in the fact that "good" news was front-page news; "bad" news something to be printed inconspicuously. . . . The Monitor has always been remarkably well edited and the news and display heads written and printed with taste. . . .

All in all, the directors of the Monitor have considerable reason to celebrate its quarter century of existence and progress.—*Rutland* (Vt.) *Herald.*

WE HAVE before us a copy of the twenty-fifth anniversary edition of The Christian Science Monitor, daily international newspaper. This edition, . . . is a forty-page paper, embracing a handsomely printed neogravure section of sixteen pages.

The Monitor has done a number of special editions in recent years, it is recalled, one being devoted to North Carolina, but this is the best it has published to date. From standpoint of content, typography and makeup, it is just about a perfect example of the printing art. . . .

Unique in that it publishes no news of crime and violence, and adhering to its motto, "To injure no man, but to bless all mankind," the Monitor has made for itself a distinctive place in modern newspaperdom. It has achieved success and established unchallenged prestige because of, rather than in spite of, its strict policy of avoiding the sensational.

The anniversary edition is a credit to the Monitor's staff and entitles the paper to the approval of friends of clean, constructive journalism.—*New Bern* (N. C.) *Tribune.*